PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.,
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

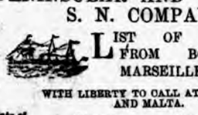
MORNING EDITION.

Milkmaid
LARGEST SALE in the WORLD.
Milk

No. 53,907.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1906. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.



LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
Saturday, 3 P.M.				
29th Sept.	ARCADIA	6603		
6th Oct.	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
13th "	ARABIA	7903		
20th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
27th "	PERSIA	7951		
3rd Nov.	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
10th "	MARMORA	10509		
17th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
24th "	EGYPT	7912		
1st Dec.	PENINSULAR	5294	MOOLTAN	9621
8th "	MACEDONIA	10512		
15th "	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
22nd "	ARABIA	7903		
29th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
1907.				
5th Jan.	PERSIA	7951		
12th "	ORIENTAL	5284	VICTORIA	6922
19th "	CALEDONIA	7508		
26th "	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
2nd Feb.	OCEANA	6610		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
16th "	EGYPT	7912		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth, and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

This Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
BOMBAY, *15th September, 1906.*

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on
			THURSDAY
YARRA	4,248	Sellier	4th Oct. 1906.
DUMBRA	5,916	Boyer	1st Nov. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Combe	29th Nov. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	27th Dec. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	X	13th Oct. 1906.
VILLE deIa CIOTAT	6,378	Rebufat	10th Nov. "

RETURN FARES TO AUSTRALIA

Available for 24 months.
Class Rs. 735 2nd class Rs. 585, 3rd class Rs. 395.
For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agents.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	3rd October.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne R.N.R.	5124	23rd October.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	21st Nov.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	4th Dec.
SOINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	22nd Dec. 1907.
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6000	1st Jan.
MASSILIA	J. Thomson	5091	19th Jan.
OLYMPIA	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	31st Jan.

Bombay to Suez . . . . . Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said. . . . . Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles . . . . . Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . . Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent . . . . Rs. 600
Bombay to New York . . . . . Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea) . . . . Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool . . . . . Rs. 950

Note.—Return tickets by Steamers marked * are Rs. 50 less than the above say Rs. 550 and Rs. 900 respectively.

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years.

Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave. For rates for steamers not carrying Surgeon and Stewardess or for any other information regarding passage etc., apply to the undersigned.

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Agents, Bombay.

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PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
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SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 1st Oct.	11 a.m.	P. D. & O.*
KOLA	1,200	Thur 4th "	10 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LAMA	2,170	Frid. 28th Sept.	7 a.m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, on MONDAY, 1st Oct. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomera and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,200 tons, on THURSDAY, 4th Oct. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons, on or about 28th Sept.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons	Sailing	Ports of call
NUDDEA	3000	10th Oct.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.
PUTIALA	3000	24th "	Aden, Mombasa and Zanzibar,
NERBUDDA	3000	7th Nov.	Zanzibar, Mombasa, Lamu.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

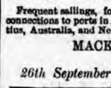
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to —

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Agents, BOMBAY.

26th September, 1906.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE *via* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Oct. 1906.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150

Take passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† AUSTRIA	A. Bilaffer	7600	5th Oct. 1906.
† SILESIA	Ldo Stabile	5158	5th Nov. "
† PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5894	5th Dec. "
*† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5095	25th Dec. "

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class Rs. 700. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 600.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued *via* Trieste, the St. Gothard's and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. are issued at reduced Fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S. S. N. CO.

First Class Return tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1080 or £c. 72.

Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about six hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN *via* COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons	To sail or on about
FRAZ FERDINAND,	C. Matcovich	6,046	26th Oct. 1906.

For further particular regarding Passages apply to—

E. SCARPA, *Agent-General*,
SASSOON HOUSE, 52, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	....	29th Sept
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	29th Sept.	9th Oct
COLOMBO MARU	4703	J. Nagao	16th Oct.	27th Oct
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	30th Oct	10th Nov
TUTOMI MARU	3412	A. Seth.	13th Nov.	24th Nov
HIOJUN MARU	4806	G. S. Lapsevik	27th Nov.	8th Dec
KAGOSHIMA MARU	4405	F. Pyne	11th Dec.	22nd Dec 1907
CEYLON MARU	5068	K. Kori	25th Dec.	5th Jan
COLOMBO MARU	4709	J. Nagao	8th Jan.	19th Jan
BOMBAY MARU	4625	S. Ishikawa	22nd Jan.	2nd Feb.

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Nawazi Buildings, Hornby Row, Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

TROOPING SEASON, 1906-7.

BAGGAGE for OFFICERS, WARRANT OFFICERS and N. C. O.s, received and shipped.
TRANSPORT met on arrival and all assistance rendered if instructed.
LETTERS, TELEGRAMS and PARCELS received and delivered to expected friends.
SURPLUS HEAVY Baggage, Boxes, and Parcels of all ranks shipped as Cargo cheaply and delivered to the door of address by our well-known "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS" SERVICE.
Particulars, labels, forms, etc., gratis from
COUTTS & CO., Army Shipping Agents, BOMBAY or KARACHI.
SOUTHAMPTON.—DAWSON BROTHERS.
LONDON.—SUTTON & CO.

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co. ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
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Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent. per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905
ISSUED FOR.....£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £28,000,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ASSETS..... Rs. 13 Crores.
ANNUAL INCOME..... Rs. 2 Crores.

ESTABLISHED—1848,
NOVEL and ATTRACTIVE forms of ASSURANCE APPEALING SPECIALLY to those who desire to combine INVESTMENT WITH OLD AGE PENSION.

TABLE—I. T. D. H.
EXAMPLE:—
Rs. 442-8-0 Annual Premium secures to a person aged 25.
(1) In case of Death before age 60—IMMEDIATE PAYMENT of ... Rs. 10,000
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(a) CASH PAYMENT of... ... Rs. 10,000
(b) LIFT ANNUITY of... ... Rs. 600.
(c) PARTICIPATION IN 35 YEARS CAPITALISED PROFITS.

Prospective benefits in case of Survival (in above example) equivalent to an Investment of Annual Premiums in CONSOLS, whilst the security of Rs. 10,000 Assurance in case of Death during 35 years is obtained in addition,

PROSPECTUS containing full Table of Rates for the above, and other new features, on application to
CROFT, MODY & CO.,
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.

INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly RS. 10,00,00,000.

ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY RS. 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES COMPANY,

No. 1, UP-STAIRS OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

WE beg to inform our Customers and the Public in general that we are now FULLY STOCKED with all Manufacturers' BOOTS and SHOES of every description and can supply anything in the Boot and Shoe line.

We have received a fresh supply of BOOT-TREES, BOOT POLISHES, RUBBER HEELS and LEGGINGS. We have also received a fresh supply of MORRIS BROS.' HIGH CLASS BOOTS AND SHOES, and we are prepared to guarantee the wear and tear of this make which are stamped with the Crown No. 1, High Class and which are specially made for us.

Mofussil orders will receive prompt attention.

BARSI SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS, LTD.

(REGISTERED UNDER THE "INDIAN COMPANIES ACT, 1882.")

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000,

DIVIDED INTO 4,000 Shares, of Rs. 250 Each, PAYABLE as follows:—

Rs. 25 on Application, Rs. 25 on Allotment, and the balance when called for in sums exceeding Rs. 50 at intervals of not less than two months.

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V. KUSHABA TELI, Esq., *Barsi*.
JOHN KENNY, Esq., *Ex-Officio*—MESSRS. FETT & Co., *Bombay*.

BANKERS:
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED, BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS:
MESSRS. EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.

BARSI-TOWN is the centre of a very large Cotton trade, at which the greater part of the SHOLAPUR STOCK of RAW-COTTON is obtained.

BARSI, having the Cotton on the spot, has an ADVANTAGE of Rs. 6 per candy over SHOLAPUR. It is also the great mart for the manufactured material coming back from Sholapur and Bombay.

All the Sholapur Mills have paid well, one of them showing a profit of Rs. 6,71,676 on the last year's working.

SURROUNDED by the NIZAM'S DOMINIONS, there is an immense opening for the sale of the out-turn; and if Bombay Mills can sell ahead for a year, BARSI, with an advantage of Rs. 15 per candy in freight and expenses, has the brightest prospects before it.

The BARSI MILLS will be found one of the VERY BEST INVESTMENTS. The MANAGEMENT will be completely in EUROPEAN HANDS, the Machinery will be of the latest and always kept up to the mark, and the AGENTS will do all in their power to MAKE IT AN IMMEDIATE and a LASTING SUCCESS.

For forms of application for Shares apply to the Agents:—

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MONGINI BROTHERS,

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WEDDING, CHRISTENING AND BIRTHDAY CAKES,
ARTISTICALLY DECORATED.

FANCY PRESENTATION CAKES
SUITABLY INSCRIBED

DESSERT CAKES, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES AND ALL SORTS OF DELICACIES.

COLD PUDDINGS, ICES, ICE PUDDINGS TO ORDER.

25-27-29. CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE No. 325, TELEGRAMS "IMOGEN" BOMBAY.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
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THIS VOLUME OF "STERLING EXCHANGE TABLES" is a small neatly bound BOOK, covering all RATES in 32nds—both Sterling intc Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 2/32d. The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, as, since the Stoppage of the Free Coinage of Silver, rates have varied well within those given both for Demand and Six Months' Currency Bills, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts.

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Culwell Works, WOLVERHAMPTON, Eng.
MAKERS OF PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

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SCRUBB'S CLOUDY FLUID AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION.

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates. Cleans Plate and Jewellery.
Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

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CAN THE "MINIMAX" HAND FIRE EXTINGUISHER DO WHAT IS CLAIMED FOR IT ?

READ THIS PROOF POSITIVE.

FROM. THE UNIVERSAL TRANSFER CO., LTD., TUNSTALL, STAFFS,
To MINIMAX EXTINGUISHER, CO., LTD., LONDON, E.C.

In ordering two more of your EXTINGUISHERS, I am pleased to inform you of the great service they were to us on the 25th of this month as undoubtedly without them, the whole of our business premises would have been burnt down.

The chief Factor, in our fire was oil, which unfortunately was set alight, and one whole room was in two minutes full of flame, and, without further aid, men who had no experience of fire put it out.

Yours truly,
p. p. THE UNIVERSAL TRANSFER CO., LTD.
(signed) HARRY TAYLOR.

In 2½ Years over 150,000 Sold, & 1,500 Actual Fires Extinguished.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

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RESERVE FUND £975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS...£800,000
HEAD OFFICE
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Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor.	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
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Ipoh (Perak).		

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

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FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

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Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:
J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*.
LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD
LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
OARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
Wm. CAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILLA	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

J. A. JEFFREY.
Acting Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA LTD.

(Formerly the People's Banking and Commercial Association, Ltd.)

BANKING HOURS.
Week Days (Saturdays excepted) 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. (S.T.)
Saturdays 10 A.M. to 3 P.M. (S.T.)
ESTABLISHED APRIL, 1901.

Head Office: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and
Punjab and N.-W.F. Provinces.—

BANNU	PESHAWAR
DERA GHAZI KHAN	RAWALPINDI CITY
DERA ISMAIL KHAN	SIALKOTE
GUJRANWALLA	SRINAGAR (KASHMIR)
GUJRAT	UMBALLA
HAFIZABAD	
HUSHIARPORE	*United Provinces of Agra and Oudh.—*
JAMMOO	MEERUT
JALLANDAR CITY	SAHARANPORE
JHELUM	
JHANG	*Sind—*
KASUR	KARACHI
KOHAT	HYDERABAD
LYALLPORE	LARKANA
LUDHIANA	SHIKARPORE
MIANWALI	SUKKUR
MONTGOMERY	
MULTAN CITY	*Biluchistan.—*
MUZAFFARGARH	QUETTA
PATIALA	

AGENCIES:

AGRA	CALCUTTA
AMRITSAR	DELHI
ALLAHABAD	MADRAS
AJMERE	LUCKNOW & SIMLA, etc.

AUTHORIZED, SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND 5,17,000
WORKING FUNDS 42,00,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS are received and interest allowed at 4 1/2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12, and 24 months at 4, 4 1/2 and 5 per cent. p. a. interest respectively. Special rates for students and Public Institutions. Deposits for the benefits of widows and Orphans are received at special rate of 6 per cent. p. a. Short Notice Deposits are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. p. a. repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of Deposit.

Interest and Dividends collected.

DRAFTS on Principal Towns of India granted.

CHEQUES of outstations, Hundies, Bills, Railway Receipts bought, collected and discounted.

Every description of Banking and Agency business transacted.

For copy of rules and other information apply to
VIDYA SAGAR PANDYA,
Manager.
Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £575,000
HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin.
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	" 21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	" 10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUND	" 1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	" 2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

London.	Shanghai.	Tsiling.	KOBE.
Lisoyang	Hankow.	Newchang.	Osaka.
Lyons.	Hongkong.	Port Arthur.	Tokyo.
New York.	Tientsin.	Mukden.	Nagasaki.
San Francisco	Peking.	Tairen.	Bombay.
Honolulu	Antung.	Chefoo.	

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England: The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World,

Y. HARA.
Sub-Manager.
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT BOMBAY.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel. Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SELF CURE NO FICTION!
MARVEL UPON MARVEL!
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR,
but without running a doctor's bill or falling into the deep ditch of quackery, may safely, speedily and economically cure himself without the knowledge of a second party. By the introduction of
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION,
a complete revolution has been wrought in this department of medical science, whilst thousands have been restored to health and happiness who for years previously had been merely dragging

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NEW GAIETY THEATRE.

GRAND RE-OPENING.

After Being Entirely Reconstructed.

TO-NIGHT

THURSDAY, 27th SEPTEMBER, 9 30.

Farewell Visit of the Present

BANDMANN OPERA CO.

Under the personal direction of Maurice F. Bandmann and by Special Appointment with Mr. George Edwards, Gaiety Theatre, London.

THURSDAY,	Sept.	27—Sergeant Brue.
FRIDAY,	"	28—The Cingalee.
SATURDAY,	"	29—Aladdin.
MONDAY,	Oct.	1—The Gaisha.
TUESDAY	"	2—The Spring Chicken.
WEDNESDAY	"	3—San Toy.
THURSDAY,	"	4—Florodora.
FRIDAY,	"	5—A Chinese Honey-Moon.
SATURDAY,	"	6—The Toreador.
MONDAY,	"	8—My Lady Molly.
TUESDAY,	"	9—The Little Michus.
WEDNESDAY,	"	10—The Girl from Kay's.

Price of Admission:—Boxes Rs. 20, Stalls Rs. 5, Dress Circle (Front Row) Rs. 4, other Rows Rs. 3, Pit Stalls Rs. 2, Pit Rs. 1.

Box Plan Open At
MESSRS. SEYMOUR DOVE & CO.

Special arrangements have been made with the B. B. and C. I. Railway to run a late local train starting from Church Gate Station at 0.45 a. m. for the convenience of those attending the performances.

VICTORIA JUBILEE TECHNICAL INSTITUTE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

THE TRUSTEES of this Institute are prepared to receive applications for the POST of HEAD of the Department of Physics and Electrical Engineering. Preference will be given to candidates with experience in works and in actual Technical Teaching in Physics and Electrical Engineering. Engagement for 5 years. Salary Rs. 600 per month, rising to Rs. 800 in 5 years on approved service. Further particulars can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned at Byculla. Applications should be made &c. as to reach the Undersigned before the 15th October, 1906.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
(Including Indian Midland Section).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent at his Office, at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, 1906, for the SUPPLY of the articles noted below during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1907 :—

B. Miscellaneous Country Stores.
C. Miscellaneous English Stores.

2. Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores required, and the conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each form. No refund will be made on account of unused Tender forms.

3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.

4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (B or C) and a Deposit of Rupees One thousand should accompany each Tender without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes or Government Promissory Notes will be received as deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or Order."

5. All stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER,
PAREL, 24TH SEPTEMBET, 1906.

HORSES.

THE first shipment of WALER HORSES ex S. S. DUNERA is due to arrive about 30th instant when "MESSRS. R. SCOTT and Co." will have a large selection of all classes belonging to the well-known SHIPPERS, Mr. J. I., TULLOCH and J. GOVE, at their new stables, GILDER STREET, BYCULLA. PATRONS—Please note our address.

R. SCOTT AND CO.,
Gowalia Tank Veterinary Stables
and
Byculla Commission Stales.

A Woman Selects a Husband by herself, but she takes three other women with her to pick out a Hat.

COMPARISONS ARE ODIOUS—BUT INTERESTING.

INO—A fragrant Household Ammonia is refreshing, balsamic and perfect tonic restorative, distilled from Sweet scented flowers or Violet &c. with Ammonia. is used for the Hair, the Skin and for the Complexion. It is an useful application in cases of Prickly Heat, Stings of Insects; and when added to the water in which clothes are washed, increases their whiteness without injuring the fabric. Re 1.

THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY,

MADON, SONS & CO.,
No. 16 and 18 Abdool Rhemen Street, BOMBAY.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES AND COACH BUILDERS.

GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3052.
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.

HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.

ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.

HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce, Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Examination and Certificate Rs. 10. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 5.

CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bean, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.

ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.

REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch. Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed. Correspondence invited.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms, viz. :—

[illegible] Rupees [illegible] and upwards may be deposited [illegible] Rupees [illegible] to 2 per Depositor.

[illegible] Rupees [illegible] the names of two or more persons and [illegible] payable to the [illegible] of them or to the survivor.

[illegible] Rupees [illegible] to the amount of Rupees [illegible] THREE PER CENT. per annum [illegible] Rupees 5,000.

[illegible] Rupees [illegible] Rupees 10,000.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

CRICKET
SPECIAL SERIES
OF
ARTICLES.

By some of its most eminent exponents.

"HOW TO GET WICKETS"
(By WILFRED RHODES.)

"THREE GREAT CRICKETERS"
(By G. L. JESSOP.)

"IS CRICKET DETERIORATING?"
(By W. G. QUAIFE.)

"CAPTAINS I HAVE PLAYED UNDER."
(By L. C. BRAUND.)

DAWK EDITIONS
for
UP-COUNTRY
SUBSCRIBERS.

EVENING EDITION
In Time for
PUNJAB MAIL.

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for
CALCUTTA & RAICHUR MAILS.

Both may
BE OBTAINED IN BOMBAY
ON APPLICATION.

THE
Bombay Gazette
NOW
THE BEST
ADVERTISING
MEDIUM
IN WESTERN INDIA.

It reaches every City, Town and Village.

It is NOT hired for AN HOUR and then RETURNED.

IT REMAINS IN THE CLUB, THE HOTEL, THE BUNGALOW AND THE COTTAGE

THE WHOLE DAY THROUGH AND IS READ FROM TITLE PAGE TO IMPRINT.

PRICE: ONE ANNA.

JOB-PRINTING
IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

WANTED
FOR
THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

I. A MANAGER, with extensive Indian Banking experience and first class Banking qualifications.—One with local experience preferred. Salary Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000 per mensem, according to qualifications.

(II.) A CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, with good Indian Banking experience and qualifications. One with local experience preferred. Liberal Salary to a well-qualified man.

(III.) A SHROFF, with good Local Banking experience for the Head Office, Bombay. Applicants must furnish Security and give good references. Liberal salary to a suitable man.

ALL APPLICATIONS to be addressed to the CHAIRMAN, BOARD of DIRECTORS, ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, FORT, BOMBAY, with full particulars regarding age, qualifications, etc., and copies of testimonials.

BANK OF WESTERN INDIA, LD.

Registered under the Indian Companies' Act VI of 1882.

CAPITAL RS. 25,00,000,
To be Increased to FIFTY Lacs.
Divided into 25,000 Shares of Rs, 100 each, Rs. 25 to be paid on application and the balance Rs. 75 in one month after allotment.

DIRECTORS.

PRINCE VIJAYSINHJI of Palitana.
SHEWSAHAYMAL SHEWDAYAL, Esqr., Banker.
BHIMRAO ATMARAM, Esqr.
CHUNILAL HARILAL SETALWAD, Esqr., *Barrister-at-Law.*
FAZULBHAI JOOMABHAI LALJEE, Esqr.
DR. POPATBHAI PRABHURAM VAIDYA, L. M. and S.
TOKERSEY SHAMJEE, Esqr.
LALLUBHAI CHHAGANLAL, Esqr.
(Names of the other Directors will be given later on.)

BANKERS.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA & CHINA.

SOLICITORS.

Messrs. DAPHTARY, FERREIRA and DIVAN.

THIS BANK has been started with a view to supply the demand which the existing Banks in this part of the Country on account of their constitution, or because of the circumscription of their scope, are unable to meet.

The Capital required to commence the business has already been subscribed, and the necessary arrangements for the purpose are being made. The Directors have good expectations of the future of the Institution.

Some Native States have long felt the necessity of Banking conveniences in their capitals, and the Directors have under consideration the terms offered by some of these States. If favourable terms are secured, the business of the Bank will be largely extended.

Copies of Prospectus and Forms of Applications for Shares may be had either from the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China or at the office of Mr. Lallubhai Chhaganlal, No. 38, Church Gate Street.

Intending Applicants may inspect printed copies of the Memorandum and Articles of Association at either of the above places.

ALEX. J. AGABEG,
Manager.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

EXPRESS TRAINS FOR POONA RACES.

IF SUFFICIENT PASSENGERS offer Race Express trains will run on the 6th, 13th, 17th, 20th and 27th October 1906, between Victoria Terminus (Bombay) and Poona, on the same conditions already notified.

2. The Down Race Express Train conveying First Class Passengers on these dates will leave Victoria Terminus FIFTEEN MINUTES in advance of the usual time, viz. at 11-45 (Standard time) and reach Poona at 14-45 instead of at 15-0.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.

BOMBAY, THE 25th *September*, 1906.

THE HINGOLEE PRESS Co. Ld.,

NOTICE,—In accordance with a Resolution passed at the Twenty-second Ordinary Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders held on 26th day of September, 1906, a DIVIDEND of Rs. 6 (8½) only per Share, free of Income Tax, being 6 per cent on the paid-up capital will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company, MacMillan Building, Hornby Road, on and after WEDNESDAY; 3rd October, 1906, to the Registered Shareholders, standing on the register on the 11th day of September, 1906, on production of Share Certificates.

By Order of the Board,
BREUL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.
THE HINGOLEE PRESS CO, LD,
BOMBAY, 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH Co.(1902) Ld.,
2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

With the aid of
Brown & Polson's
raising powder
"Paisley Flour"
Scones, Cakes, plain pastry, &c., are made with such ease, turn out so deliciously light, look so tempting that new users are delighted with it. You will be delighted too if you try it—do so soon.

Clean White Teeth
mean sound teeth, fit for their work, the condition they are kept in by the use of

Calvert's Carbolic Tooth Powder

It is made for cleaning the teeth, and does it, too, thoroughly, pleasantly and gently. That is why it has such a large sale all over the world.

Sold by all local Chemists and Storekeepers.

[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS, ETC.,
BOMBAY.
TELEGRAMS:—"BOOKNOTES, BOMBAY."

THACKER'S CIRCULATING LIBRARY.
ADVANTAGES.

1. NEW NOVELS are placed on the Library shelves WEEKLY.
2. THE LATEST ENGLISH NOVELS are available three weeks after publication in London.
3. Only Books of known merit are offered.
4. Books can be changed daily.
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One Book at a Time.	Rs. a.	Two Books at a Time.	Rs. a.
ONE MONTH	3 0	ONE MONTH	5 0
THREE MONTHS.	5 0	THREE MONTHS.	8 0
SIX MONTHS ...	9 0	SIX MONTHS ...	14 0
ONE YEAR... ...	16 0	ONE YEAR	25 0

(Subscriptions in all cases are Payable in Advance.)

SOME RECENT BOOKS ADDED TO THE LIBRARY :—

Beyond the Rocks. By Elinor Glyn.
Profit and Loss. By John Oxenham.
Treasure of Heaven. By Marie Corelli.
A Royal Affair. By Guy Boothby.
The Confessions of a Princess. Anonymous.
The Jungle. By Upton Sinclair.
The Man who Rose Again. By Joseph Hocking.
The Woman's Victory. By Maarten Maartens.
Made in His Image. By Guy Thorne.
A Sovereign Remedy. By F. A. Steel.
Under One Flag. By Richard Marsh.
Mrs. Grundy's Crucifix. By Vincent Brown.
The Field of Glory. By Henry Sienkiewicz.
The House of the Wicked. By William Le Queux.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying about 200 Military and Naval Officers' Messes and 100 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, Spirits or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GRENO.	Rheims.
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HEIDSIECK & Co.,	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTSON.	Leith.
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WARRE & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
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KIDD & SHADBOLT.	London.
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ANDREW ROWAN.	Melbourne.
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P. B. BURGOYNE & Co,	London.

Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, or Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms without the inconvenience and expenses of importing them direct.

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PHIPSON & Co.,
BOMBAY,

HUNTLY BLEND
WHISKY.
THE FAVORITE BRAND OF INDIA.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. ERNISON & Co.,
[illegible]

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

---

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. The fittings throughout are by the Eadie Manufacturing Co. Dunlop Tyres and Rims. Free wheel. Two brakes. Brampton perfect roller chain. Brooke's B. 40 Saddle. New Era Pagan 2 speed gear hub which enables rider to change gear instantaneously while riding, thus making hill climbing or riding against wind, easy, and securing a maximum of pace on level roads. Price Rs. 225. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE for one week only of Hinks Lamps, Plateware, Cutlery, Table ornaments and Porcelain at M. BRISLAUER & Co. Church Gate Street.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NRAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied. The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co., Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort

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CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Limited.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

SECURITIES—			
2½ per cent. Consols	86 1/2	=	+ 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	96 1-2	=	unchanged
3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan	103 1-4	=	+ 1-4
3½ per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	85	=	unchanged
SILVER—			
Spot in London	31 11/16	=	— 1/16
2 months' hence	31 5/8	=	unchanged
Spot in New York	66 3/8	=	— 1/8
EXCHANGES—			
Paris cheques	25-19	=	— 1-2
Berlin cheques	20-44 3-4	=	+ 1-4
New York Demand	4-83 3-8	=	— 1-4
DISCOUNTS—			
Bank of England	4	per ct. =	unchanged
3 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/4	" =	— 4
6 months' sight Bank Bills	4 1/4	" =	— 1-4
3 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	4 3/4	" =	unchanged
6 months' sight Fine Trade Bills	5	" =	"
INTEREST—			
Day to day loans	3 3-4	=	+ 1/2
7 day market loans	4	=	+ 1-4

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 97-0-0
Yellow metal 5 + 1-8
Tin Plates £ 0-12-1 1-2
Bar Iron Belgian £ 5-17-6.
Iron Corrugated Sheets £ 13-2-6 + £1.
Basic Steel Bars £ 6-0-0

RUBBER—
Para Rubber 8 2 1/4 value.

WHEAT—
Red Karachi 29 Nov.-Dec. buyers quiet.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gujerat 45 + 1/2 April May sellers firm.
Yellow Cawnpore 44 1/2 + 1-2 A.-M. sellers firm.
Brown 31 1/4 + 7-8 Sept.-Oct. sellers firm.

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 42 Sept.-Oct. done firm.

COPPER—
Coffee in New York 8 3-8 + 1/8.

IN LIVERPOOL—

Cotton Market closed		quiet
East Indian		quiet
Manchester		steady
Total Sales		6,000
Spot		5-64 + 5
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown		5-5/8
Sold on speculation and for Export		1 d.
Imports		nil
Future closed		steady

INTERNATIONAL RESTAURANT

(NEAR GOVT. DOCKYARD), MARINE STREET, FORT.

ENTIRELY UNDER NEW MANAGEMENT.

WINES, SPIRITS, AND LIQUORS

Of the Best and Leading Brands Procurable.

ELECTRIC FANS.

Constituents of China, Straits, Burma, and India cordially welcome.

MISS DICKIE SAMUEL,

MANAGERESS.

(Late) Proprietress, "English Hotel," Penang, S. S.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Quilca, 4,341 tons, Captain J Anderson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 712 tons, Captain N H Cuthbush, will sail to-day for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's steamer Majidi, 1875 tons Captain W H Coates, R N R will sail to-day for Jeddah &c, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Loma, 936 tons, Captain W Moxon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi via coast ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain Murphy, and Mrs Browning, Mrs Strong, Mr Vishandas, and a number of deck.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—SEPT. 26.

Assaye	Seymour	Tradsport	
Baron Dalhousy	2903 Dodds		B & S N Co
Goodwin	2812 Cluese		W & A G & Co
" Kilbride	2383 Gibson	Hull 8-10w and	A Graham & Co
Kola	310	Lamago	M M & Co
Lama	735 Moxon		M & C
Mohummadi	1252 Storey		B and P S N Co
Madura	1273 Sewell		M M & Co
Nadder	1944 Willsher	Clear	M M & Co
Nowshera	1961 Elton		M M & Co
Naseri	940 Newby		Bo & P S N Co
Nadder	1168 Gray		B & P S N Co
M'Peninsular	2919 Palmer		P & O Bo
Rander Renuin	1329 Carter		Shah S N Co
Shahjehan	2966 Davison		Shahh S N Co
Shah Nazam	2731 Dunckley		Shah S N Co
Shah Najat	2852 Mitchell		Shah S N Co
Shirala	3490 Scott		M & Co
Sofala	2429 Symmers		M M & Co
Secunder	1073	ain	H S Sidick
Upada	3362 Sheldrick		M M & Co
William Storrs	2324 Hill		W & A G & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
26	Lama	Moxon	Karachi, Sept. 24.
	Assaye Ipt	symour	Southampton.

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
26	Quilca	Anderson	Calcutta

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—Steamer Dumra, Cuthbun for the Persian Gulf.

Majidi, Coates for Jeddah &c.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The City Line steamer City of Edenburgh left at Suez from Bombay on the morning of the 25th instant.

Flotic and Rubattino Company's steamer R Rubattino left Suez for Bombay on the 25 instant.

The N Y K steamer Ceylon Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 25th instant and is due here on the 29th instant.

MADRAS.
ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	From
24	Clan Lamont	Coast
	Avoca	Calcutta
	Pasilka	Rangoon
	Bangala	Rangoon

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. FERRERS NICHOLSON, V. D. COMMANDING.

Bombay, September 27.

203. Leave.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to grant leave of absence to No. 3714 Cyclist F. A. Jennings, "E" Coy from the 4th October 1906 to 3rd October 1907.

204. Promotion.—The Commanding Officer is pleased to make the following promotion :—No. 3154 Vol. A. J. J. Johnstone, "A" Coy, to be Lce Coryl, vice King struck off strength.

205. Issue of Arms.—Members of the Corps are requested to attend at Head-Quarters to receive their Arms and Equipment as early as possible, issues will be made between the hours of 7 a m and 5 p. m. daily, except on Sunday.

206. Inspection.—It is notified for information that the Inspector General of Volunteers will make his annual Inspection of the Corps on Wednesday the 16th October 1906, particulars of time and place will be notified hereafter.

P. R. CADELL, Major.
Acting Adjt. B. V. R.

TRAINED NURSE'S TESTIMONY.

POISONED AND ULCERATED LEG RESTORED BY ZAM-BUK.

A hospital nurse, gifted and experienced, has recently met with remarkable proof of Zam-Buk's antiseptic, curative, and healing powers. Her case was a very serious one of poisoning and ulceration, and the success achieved by Zam-Buk enhances the splendid reputation of this pure skin cure.

Writing from her home, 33, Webb's Road, Benerely Road, Battersea Rise, London, S. W., Nurse H. says :— "Last May, in trying to save a child from falling, I grazed the front on my leg severely. It bled profusely, but my nursing duties prevented me getting to my room for about four hours. I had on a new embroidered stocking, and the result was that my leg got poisoned. As soon as possible I fomented the parts with antiseptics, and applied the usual ointments, but my leg got rapidly worse. I then went to a doctor, but his treatment was very much the same as my own, with the addition of medicine, and, there was still no improvement. By this time my leg was badly ulcerated. It was quite green, and in one place I could see the bone. The wound extended from just below the knee to the ankle.

"One morning a friend gave me a small supply of Zam-Buk, and I applied it, with the result that I got the first good night's rest I had had for about three weeks. I got a proper supply of Zam-Buk, and persevered with the dressings for several weeks. The wound soon got healthy and Zam-Buk promoted the gradual growth of sound flesh and a healthy skin until the limb was perfectly healed."

Zam-Buk's merit is openly recognised in official quarters. No home can afford to be without it.

All chemists and medicine vendors sell Zam-Buk at Re. 1 and Rs. 2/4 per box or may be had from the Zam-Buk Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 30, Strand Road, post paid and packed free on receipt of prices : Re. 1/2 and Rs. 2/8 per box.

FREE BOX.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Zam-Buk Co.'s. Head Indian Depot, 30 Strand Road, Calcutta, to obtain a free sample box of Zam-Buk.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 27th September, 1906.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notice which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less and 8 as. for every additional lines. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

NAPPER.—September, 13, at Faith Villa, Gorakhpur, to Mr and Mrs W E Napper, a son.

MARRIAGE.

WEST—EASTMEAD.—September, 15 at Almora, by the Rev G Bernard Wills, Charle Herbert West, Executive Engineer, P. W. D., to Lucy, daughter of the late Charles Eastmead and of Mrs Eastmead of Cosham, Hants.

DEATHS.

CARTER.—September, 12, at Dalhousie, Jehu Murray, aged 16 months, second son of Captain and Mrs. C. M. Carter, (14th P W. O. Sikhs.)

COTTON.—September, 21, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, Adelaide Cicely, the beloved wife of W Gordon L Cotton.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 49m.; Sun sets, 5h. 53m.; High water, 7-18m., 7-44a.: Low water, 0-9m., 1-49a.

Bank holiday ; the Dussera Festival.

Bombay Improvement Trust, 4 p. m.

THE ALL INDIA MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION.—Mr. Moulvi Rafiooddin Ahmed, Barrister-at-Law, and Mr. Ibrahimbhoy Adamjee Peerbhoy, who represent Bombay in the All India Mahomedan Deputation to H. E. the Viceroy, left Bombay for Simla yesterday afternoon, from the Victoria Terminus, by the Punjab Mail train.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—A report has been made to the police by one Dwarkadas Runchordas, a Hindu, residing at Warden Road, that during his absence from home between the 22nd and the 24th instant, some one had effected an entrance into his mother's room, and had carried away pieces of wearing apparel and silver utensils of the collective value of Rs. 308.

THEFT IN THE GOODS YARD.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Kalkobad N. Mody, of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, charged Mahomed Amir and Haji Gul Mahomed with theft in respect of two sarees, valued at Rs. 7, from the Carnac Goods Yard. The accused were challenged at the gate on the night of the 13th instant by the policeman on duty and the stolen property was found on them. The accused were convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

A VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.—Last evening, Variety Entertainment was given at the Bombay E cation Society's High School, which proved very enjoyable and was a decided success in every way. There was an appreciative audience, and the efforts of the performers were rewarded with applause. The first part consisted of Christy Minstrels, who did their best to please their patrons. The second part consisted of quartettes and solos, vocal and instrumental, in which Mrs. Rhenius, Miss Hammett, Miss Grogan, and Messrs. Walter, Phillips, F. Clarke, and Pearcey, and Rhenius and Martin sustained their parts creditably.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Singapore, China, and Japan per s.s. "Kagoshima Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-morrow (28th instant). Parcel mail for Japan closes at 5-30 p.m., the same day.—Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per s.s. Delta will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., on Monday the 1st proximo.—A mail for Aden, Egypt and Europe consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Australian Loyd's s.s. "Imperator" will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 7 a.m., on Monday the 1st proximo.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A HACK VICTORIA.—On Tuesday evening, a Hindu woman, named Raibai, was walking along the Tardeo Road, when she was knocked down by hack Victoria No. 1239. The vehicle was being driven by a licensed driver, called Wali Wazir. The injured woman was removed to the J. J. Hospital by the police, where it was ascertained she had sustained a fracture of the right thigh and other minor injuries. Yesterday, Wali Wazir was placed by Superintendent O'Keeffe, before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on the charge of rash and negligent driving. The case was remanded pending the recovery of the injured woman.

ATTEMPTING TO STEAL A COW.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Fish prosecuted one Bhunsoo Raghoo, a Hindu, for an attempt to commit the theft of a cow valued at Rs. 100, and belonging to Beniram Bansiram, a milk-man, having his stables at Parel Road. Evidence showed that the accused entered the complainant's stables on Tuesday night, and tied a rope round the leg of one of the cows and let the animal loose from the rope to which it was tethered, when the complainant awoke, who arrested the accused and handed him over to the police. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. On his own plea and on evidence he was convicted and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment.

FIGHTING FIREMEN.—Before Mr. Kursondas Chubbidas, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Thomas Cannon, a fireman, on board the steamer "England," was charged at the instance of Sub-Inspector King, with causing grievous hurt to another fireman, J. N. Many, a Negro. It appeared from the evidence that during the voyage when the ship was between Aden and Bombay on the high seas, a dispute arose between the firemen as to the quantity of coal. Accused picked up a coal-shovel and struck him on the head, causing a bleeding wound. Accused pleaded guilty and was fined Re. 50 with the alternative of two months' rigorous imprisonment. It was ordered that if the fine was paid, the whole amount should go to the complainant as compensation.

"THE RUNAWAY GIRL."

Last night the Bandmann Opera Company presented "A Runaway Girl" to a fairly good house. Miss Georgie Corlass took the part of Winifred Grey, an English girl in an Italian convent. She is informed by her Guardian, Lord Coodle, that a marriage has been arranged for her with their nephew, Guy Stanley, (Mr. Ernest Attwell). In company with some brigands Miss Grey escapes from the convent, and becomes a singing girl, where she captivates a young English tourist, who is none other than Guy himself. Guy tells his uncle and aunt, Lord and Lady Coodle, that he intends to marry her, and they exhibit great disgust. Guy agrees to pay the brigands 500 francs in order to be allowed to flirt with his inamorata.

Guy however manages to entice Winifred away from her savage comrades, and in company with his courier Flipper(Mr.Cole)escapes to Venice,where they arrive in safety, Flipper, furnishing for the purpose of their escape, his master's (Lord Coodle) Cook's coupon tickets. While Flipper is bewildered to know exactly what they have been escaping from, he is again discovered by the brigands, who hold a sort of court martial over him and condemn him to death, should he fail to procure the money from Guy Stanley. While Flipper is disguised in order to again effect an escape, he is found by Lord and Lady Coodle who, seeing through his disguise, demand an explanation as to why he suddenly left their service. Flipper, ever resourceful at excuses, invents several, to the evident satisfaction of his employers, who have offered a reward of £30 for the discovery of Winifred Grey. Winifred's disguise is eventually thrown off, and Lord and Lady Coodle are agreeably surprised to find that the singing girl is their ward, so that she is the very girl whom they desire to become the wife of their nephew Guy Stanley. Little Miss Doreen O'Connor, again scored a triumph. She is a colleen with the accent of Blackfriars nood, and she played to perfection. Miss Georgie Corlas sang "The music in the Park" very well ; and Miss E. Probyn was charming in her coon dance, as she is in anything else. Mr. Harry Cole had great opportunities for laughter-making last night, and he made the most of them. The presentation of "The Runaway Girl" was entirely successful. To-night the Company stage "Sergeant Brue."

FLORILINE :—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Crocks vs. "Youngsters."

The game yesterday was the one in aid of the Indo-British Institution and the children in white lined the Bandstand end of the ground,to enjoydlight refreshment and the game ! Itwas an interesting game with a large amount of amusement thrown in but the attendance was not all one had hoped it would be. The Crocks were actually the first to score and that was Ross of the Scots who came on half way through the first half to relieve Wilson. Early in the second half Halman equalised, but the next moment Ross again scored for the Youngsters to once more equalise through Billiter, Pooler scored the third and on time Watson put through another. This left the score:—

Youngsters ..... 4 goals.
Crocks ..... 2 goals.

THE SYMONS CUP.

As the full Rovers' team did not turn up, the Telegraph had a walk-over for the team running race and have now won the Cup. Holman, of the same team, wins the individual Cup so that they have swept the pool.

"Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., Bombay, have been instructed by Messrs. Leach and Weborny, Bombay, to prepare 11 Silver Medals for the Winning Team of the Bombay Rovers Football Tournament, 1906."

BOMBAY GYMKHANA MUD SPORTS.

This enteresting and popular sporting function in Bombay will close with the next meeting on Wednesday afternoon. Last evening's meeting was therefore very largely attended and the entries were well-filled. The Honorary Secretaries Mr J Henderson Gray and Mr W G Palmer like true sportsmen which they are, did their parts so far most admirably and the originality of idea in most of the items on the programmes, presented every Wednesday afternoon, during the present season, proves, without doubt, that they know exactly what would fetch the sporting community of Bombay. Every meeting had one or another novel thing for the ladies to compete and the presence of the large number of the fair sex was due to the attractive and interesting items on the programmes. While such amusements were provided for the gentler sex, manly pastimes were, by no means, neglected. Tent pegging, jumping, and scurries had their due share, under such circumstances it was not surprising that last evening the spectators mustered strong and a large number of native townsmen with whom the mud sports have become a weekly institution turned out in a large number and presented a picturesque foil to the European ladies and gentlemen seated opposite on the Marine Lines grounds. The motor event proved a complete success.

The results of the last evening's meeting were as under :—

Jumping Competition.—Horse jumping : Mr. C. G. Stileman, 1 ; Mr. Crum, 2.

Pony jumping : CaptainMackie. 1 ; Captain Crosse, 2.

Postillion Race.—Mr. A. D. Shanks, 1 ; Captain Mackie, 2.

M. C. C. Stake.—This was a ladies' nomination item and was very keenly contested, the order of returns being : Mrs. Crum and Mr. Crum, 1 ; Mrs. Peel and Mr. Mathews, 2 ; and Mrs. Mason and Mr. Boothby, 3.

Motor Car Event.—This again was a ladies' nomination and the ladies had to participate as principals in the competition. Miss Andrews got the first place, being able to put in four balls, Mrs. Greenfield securing the second place by one short.

At Home Stakes.—Mr. Griffin and Mr. Mathews tied for the first place while Mr. Saville was third.

Scurries.—In the Horse Scurry, the following was the order of passing the winning post : Mr. Mathews 1 : Mr. Tucker 2 ; and Mr. Barraclough 3. The pony Scurry results were : Mr. Digby, 1 ; Mr. Griffin 2, and Captain Crosse 3.

POONA HORSE SHOW.

Prizes Presented by the Governor.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 26.

The Horse Show concluded this evening at Poona with the presentation of prizes by H. E. the Governor. The show has been an eminently successfully one and was run by Colonel Bull, I. M. S. to-day's awards were :—

English and Colonial Polo Ponies, 1st and 2nd prizes were presented by the Governor's Staff :—

Mr Chaplin's Moonstone 1
Lieut R J Gordon's Satara 2
Lieut J R Hutchinson's Shifter 3
Sixteen competed.

Arab and C B Hacks, 14st. 2lbs. and under, 1st prize presented by Major Burlton, second by the fund :—

Major-General Richardson's Katerfelto 1
Hon'ble A. Hill Trevor's Johad 2
Mrs C A Beatty's Breakaway 3
Seventeen competed.

English and Colonial Hacks 14st. 2lbs and under, 1st prize given by Surgeon-General Greany and Officers 1 M S, and the Second by the Fund :—

Mrs of Morris' Veranique 1
Mrs Dyson's Dilemma 2
Mr Chaplin's Moonstone 3
Twenty-one competed,

Hunters over 14-2 open, 1st prize presented by the Hon Mr Muir Mackenzie and second by the Fund.

Colonel Bull's Twilight 1
Captain Hopwood's Veronique 2
Surgeon-General Trevor's Topper 3
Mr T Robert's Dumbell, Highly commended.

Ladies Ponies, 1st prize presented by Mr K E Enthoven I C S, 1st special prize by Mr T L Roberts and second by the Fund :—

Mrs Dyson's Dilemma 1
Mrs Richardson's Katerfelto ..... 1st Special
Mrs Morrirs' Veronique 2
Mrs Kay Lee's All's Well 3
Seventeen competed

Championship Best Charger, prize presented by the officers of the Indian Army :—

Major-General Richardson Maxim 1

Best Polo Pony prize presented by H E the Governor :—

Mr Chaplin's Moonstone 1
Best Hunter, prize given by the Goldsmith and Silversmith's Company, London :—
Colonel Bull's Twilight 1
Best Harness Horse or pony, prize presented by the Officers R F A Kirke :—

Naranjee Dwarkadas Sir Charles driven by Captain Hunt A V D.

In this section much rivalry existed between Mr J B Beatties Coronation and Sir Charles but the Judges had no option but to pronounce the verdict in favour of Sir Charles who is a three years old English gelding, only just imported by Charles Harding.

The Champion Wall jump for which Colonel Bull presented prize was wen by General Richardeon's leap Year. Only five competed.

All the Children received prizes and the Governor shook hands with each as they rode up to him. Jennidg and Robinson, Colenel Hathsway's girl Mrs Haywood Baby about 2 years old and Mr Sydney Armstrong's Boy were among those who rode donkeys and ponies.

QUETTA RACES.

Extra Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

QUETTA, SEPTEMBER 25.

There was an extra day's racing held here this afternoon and again capital sport was witnessed. This brings to a conclusion a most successful Quetta season. Sweet Nellie again proved herself a wonderfully game pony, carrying 12st 10lbs and romping away with the three furlong race scurry. Also later on she ran a good second to the English horse M. P. and Gipsy gave the sporting Karachi contingent another lift, the favourite Cherie running very badly. Masketry placed a second bracked to General Smiths Dorrien ; Opal nicely handled by Captain Day, won a good race from Mick, who has done his owner very proud this week. M. P. as already mentioned, won the Horse Handicap which he needed to do to justify his being kept in training. Maranta completed her double, and gave Captain Toogood his eighth winning ride at this meeting. A few watering carts on the roads leading to the race course were badly wanted, and it is well the Quetta authorities undertook to it. Results :—

The All Comers Handicap.—Distance three furlongs:—

Messrs. Murrow and Graham's b. c. b. M. Sweet Nellie 12st 10lbs.....Captain Toogood 1
Captain Palin's g. c. b. M. Sabzi 11 8st 2lbs Mr. Day 2
Mr. Leah's Cherry Girl, 10st 2lbs..Capt. Marriott 3

Also ran Messrs Monteith and Mackenzie's Cadet 11st. 10lbs, Monteith up; Mr Smith's Arina 10st. 10lbs., Captain Winter up ; same owner's Lady Disdain, 10st Bairam up ; Mr Gretton's Opal 10st 0lb Captain Day up ; Captain O. Winter's Wonder, 7st 7lbs Native up.

MOTOR CAR REPAIRS of all kinds undertaken by the Paris India workshops.

The race was won easily by one and a half lengths ; half a length between second and third.

Betting :—6 to 4 on winner, 5 to 2 on Arina and fours Cherry Girl ; sixes Surabzi. Time 41 1/5 secs.

C B Handicap, distance five fulongs.

Mr Monteith's Gipsy, 8st 10lb ..... Mr Day 1
Captain Winter's Who Cares, 9st, Native..... 2
Captain Palin's Sabzi II, 8st 12lbs...Corporal Murray 3

Also ran Captain Winter's Cherie. 9st 4lbs, owner up. Won by 1 1/2 lengths.

Betting : evens on Cherie ; twos Gipsy and fours the others. Time 1 min 11 3/5 secs.

The Pony Hurdle Handicap distance one mile:—

Lieut-General Smith-Dorrien's Muskerry 11st 8lbs ..... Capt Toogood 1
Mr Stewart's Micky Free, 9st 11lb... Capt O Winter 2
Mr Gretton's Rudolph, 10st 10lbs.....Capt Day 3

Also ran Cadet 10st 6lbs, Mr Monteith's Mazurka 10st 3lbs, Capt Hislop's Songstress, 10st Mr Day's Joey 9st 7lbs, and Mr P Warlow's Peggy, 9st 11b,

Micky Free made a run to the three furlong post where Muskerry joind in the issue and won easily by two lengths ; one length between second and third. Time—2 to 7 2/5 secs.

Betting twos Micky Free fours Musketry, and fives Rudolph.

The Arab Handicap, 4 furlongs :—

Mr Gretton's Opal, 11st 4lb .....Capt Day 1
Capt Marriott's Mick, 10st 10lbs .....Owner 2
Capt Winter's Whirlwind, 10st 4lbs.....Owner 3

Also ran :—Malabar 9st 12lbs ; Mr P Warlow up ; Gendarme 10st 8lbs ; Native up ; Pharoop 9st 10lbs ; Mr Benn up, Olympe, 9st 6lbs, Mr Day up and Golden Eagle 9st 5lbs, Corporal Murray up.

Won a good race by half a length ; three lengths between second and third.

Time.—56 1/5 secs.

BETTING :—3 to 1 on Opal, 10 to Mick, 7 to 2 Whirlwind.

Horse Handicap, six furlongs, a high weight handicap for horses that have been entered for any race in the Autumn Meeting :—

Capt. Daner
Messrs Murrow and Graham's Sweet Nellie: 8st 13lbs 1 Mr Benn 2
Capt Cassel's Glendale, 8st 13lbs .....Mr Day 3

Also ran :—Ressaldar 10st 10lb, Owner up; His Grace 10st, Mr P Warlow up ; Dolphin 10st, Mr Landon up.

Won easily by two lengths ; necke between secondand and third.

Time.—1 min 24secs.

BETTING :—Evens on M. P. ; Two S. Nellie ; Sixes Glendale.

All Pony Handicaps for maiden Arabs and C. B. Ponies 14-2 and under and other maiden ponies 14-0 and under.—Distance one mile :—

Capt Toogood's b c m Maranta, 11st 3lbs.....Owner 1
Capt Winter's b a g Whirlwind, 8st 8lbs.....Owner 2
Lieut-Col O Donnell's b c b m Necklace, 9st 10lbs .....Owner 3

Also ran :—Pant Glass 10st 5lbs. Capt. Lloyd up ; Wholare, 9st 7lbs, Native up ; Cephas 9st Mr Picton Warlow up ; Golden Eagle, 8st 3lbs Mr Day up ; and Rescue, 8st 7lbs, Corporal Murray up.

Won easily by 2½ lengths ; 2 lengths between second and third.

Times :—min 59 2/5 secs.

BETTING :—6 to 4 on Maranta ; fives the others.

All races were of the value of Rs 200 ; winner Rs 50.

Capt Marriott's stable was in great form, no less than eight winners having been trained by him.

THE DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 26.

The first Match bettwen the 3rd Hussars and the Glosters was a full time play without any score. In the extra time the Glosters scored in the first two minutes with no further score and thus.

Won by one love. It was as slow a game as was ever known.

In the game between the Cameronians and the Wilts the former scored in the first four minutes and later scoring off a corner won by two goals to love.

Private Mills of the Cameronians is the finest half back who has played in the tournament for years.

If the Cameronians meet the Scots in the finals a good game is expected.

The MURREE HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 26.

In the Murree Hockey Tournament the 6th Mountain Battery beat the B. Team of the Royal Muster Fusiliers by one goal to love; and the Queens beat the Black watch

HYDERABAD POLO TOURNAMENT.

Postponed for a Week

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 25.

The Hyderabad Polo tournament has been postponed from the 1st to 8th October. Two teams have been scratched, namely, the Mysore Gymkhana and the Golconda "B" team.

POONA RACES 6th Day.

"TIDES" FORECAST.

THE BHAMBURDA PLATE.—1 Nurse Kitty, 2 Footlight, 3 Olga.

THE LILLIPUT HANDICAP.—1 Bay Middleton, 2 Scimitar, 3 Plassy.

THE PADDOCK PLATE.—1 Jubilant, 2 Epitome, 3 Rustile.

THE ALL PONY PLATE.—1 Mandeville, 2 Wakeful, 3 Little Admiral.

THE STAND PLATE.—1 Killua, 2 Admiral Crichton, 3 Clynder.

THE DESERT HANDICAP.—1 Bandit, 2 Arabistan, 3 Tachreet.

MOTOR TRIALS IN MADRAS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 26.

Speed trials arranged by the South Indian Motor Union took place this morning on a distance of 1 mile, 7 furlongs approximately. Great credit is due to Mr. Hooper, Honorary Secretary, for the successful manner in which the first trials held in Madras were carried out. Innumerable details had to be attended to. Now that the trials are over he is working out handicaping on a basis of complicated formula, which is no light labour. Motor bicycles were run first, then motor cars, smaller cars being given the preference. All small cars behaved very creditably. The results are not yet available.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

[FROM THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE", SEPT. 27th, 1856.]

We extract from the *Delhi Gazette* a very readable article on the subject of that cruelty to animals which is so remarkable a feature in the native Indian character, contrasting so strongly with the "mildness" popularly ascribed to our dusky fellow subjects, and placing their practice,so strikingly in opposition to the precepts of their religion. Our contemporary's remarks are suggested by a letter in one of the Calcutta papers, addressed to the Governor-General by a certain Mr. Blackburn, "a thorough sportsman," who, being in the habit of killing his brute fellow creatures outright for his own amusement, is horrified at the barbarity of those who only half kill the dumb beasts under the influence of passion or indifference. Mr. Blackburn puts the poor things out of their misery as soon as he can, and consequently he has a right to complain of those who perform the process of destruction less perfectly or more deliberately. He advocates the adaptation of "Martin's Act" to India. Our Contemporary of Delhi, recognising the difficulty of administering such a law without converting cruelty to brutes into the oppression of men, would leave the evil to be met by social influence, by the civilizing exertion of each man in his individual sphere,—"and sometimes, perhaps, by rendering ourselves amenable to the courts from the vigorous use of a half hunter upon the back of the fellow whose brutality (for the moment) obliterates our sense of responsibility to the executive."

In England much attention has, of late years, been directed to the subject of a decimal coinage, and about three years ago a step was taken towards its attainment by the issuing of a new coin called a florin, of the value of two shillings,—or one tenth of a pound sterling,—and it now only required one or two alterations of the English coinage to perfect the system. The changes proposed are an alteration of the value of the farthing from 1/960 as at present, to 1/1,000 of £1, and to make a new coin of the value of ten farthings. With these alterations the English coinage would stand thus, viz:—

10 Farthings,	1 Decime.
10 Decimes,	1 Florin.
10 Florins,	1 Pound.

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DUSSERA DURBAR AT MYSORE.

Brilliant Ceremoinal.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYSORE, SEPTEMBER 26.

The Dussera European Durbar was held this evening in the Jaganmohan palace.

It was a brillrant function, the brilliancy of which was only excelled by the State robes of gold in which His Highness the Maharaja was attired,

The bright uniforms of the officers, the sombre evening dress of the Civilcans and of the ladies, together with the innumerable lustres and chandeliers with which the Durbar Hall was illuminated.

The main entrance to the Hall was carpeted with scarlet cloth and scarlet clothed chobdars lined the steps.

There was a great gathering of ladies and gentlemen in the right wing of the Hall before the hour of the arrival of the Hon'ble the Resident, and the heat during the time of waiting was uncomfortable.

It was a scene of great brilliance that disclosed itself as the function commenced, and as each lady or gentleman passed the Throne, the scene grew in splendour, in life, in colour and movement.

The palace yard was magnificent with the brightest of flags and banners, which commingled in striking, yet harmonious, effect.

The lines of colour fluttering and flashing, as they were stirred by the breeze, ran off into a glittering perspective, and one knew that they were carried on radiating far throughout the city.

All the Europeans and Indian guests and officials of the State were present at the Durbar, and at the close of the ceremonial as each lady repassed the throne she was presented by the Maharaja with a bouquet of flowers and a bottle of scent.

During the ceremony the chobdars in stentorian voice proclaimed the titles of His Highness the Maharajah, while exhibitions of acrobatic feats, Military displays and wrestling were to be witnessed outside the palace in the yard.

An escort of cavalry and a palace-carriage waited at the Residency to escort the Hon'ble the Resident to the Jagannohan Palace. He was met with the usual Palace honors in front of the Fort Gate. On the arrival of the Hon'ble the Resident a salute of thirteen guns was fired from the Fort ramparts. The Guard-of-Honour assembled in front of the Jagannohan Palace, saluted the Hon'ble the Resident on arrival. Raja Senabhushana Bakshi Basappji, Mrs. and Mr. K.S. Chandrasekhara Iyar, General Secretary to the Government, received the Hon'ble the Resident at the carriage and conducted him to the Durbar Hall. At the top of the steps the Dewan received and conducted him to the Durbar Hall, where His Highness then entering by another entrance met him. After the exchange of the usual salutations with the Hon'ble the Resident, His Highness the Maharaja went round the Throne and after throwing flowers upon it took his seat on it and the Hon'ble the Resident took his seat on the right of His Highness the Maharaja. After a few minutes the other European guests, ladies and gentlemen, passed in front of the Throne and exchanged salutation with His Highness the Maharajah, taking their seats to the right of the Hon'ble the Resident.

After an interval, the Hon'ble the Resident was presented with garlands, attar and pan by the Dewan and others by one or two of the principal officers present.

When leaving the Hon'ble the Resident and after him the other European guests present passed in front of the Throne exchanging salutations with His Highness the Maharaja. The ceremonial attending the arrival of the Hon'ble the Resident were also observed on his departure.

Sir Frederick and Lady Price who were expected here for Dusserah festivities have written to be excused in consequence of other engagement.

ACCIDENT TO A RIVER BOAT.

Over 150 Drowned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 25.

A catastrophe resulting in the loss of over 150 lives occurred a few miles from Hazro. A boat containing about 200 people going to a local fair got out of hand and encountering a heavy swirl from the Indus, which is in high flood, capsized and sank. Less than a fourth of those on board were rescued.

ARRIVAL OF THE TRANSPORT ASSAYE.

THE Hired Transport Assaye, under the Command of Captain F. H. Seymour, arrived in harbour yesterday evening from Southampton which port she left on the 5th September. The brought 14th Hussars, cavalry, Drafts, and furloughmen, consisting of 90 officers, 8 ladies and 6 children, 39 warrant officers, 10 women and 18 children, 1,277 non-commissioned officers and men, 55 women and 43 children. The troops will be landed to-day at the Sassoon Dock. and will be despatched to the destination in three special troop trains this evening. The 14th Hussars are to be stationed at Bangalore. The following are the names of the officers :—

Bt-Col E D S O'Brien, 14th Hussars
Major and Bt-Lt-Col E D Hutchinson V C, 14th Hussars
Major and Mrs E G Tickell, D S O, 14th Hussars
Major R C Stephen, 14th Hussars
Major C D Tottenham, D S O, 14th Hussars
Captain and Mrs T E L Hill-whitson, 14th Hussars
Captain Hon H E Joicey, 14th Hussars
Captain R W Hewitt, 14th Hussars
Lieut H W Maddick, 14th Hussars
Lieut E J Bridges, 14th Hussars
Lieut J D F Woodhouse, 14th Hussars
Lieut A G L Astley, 14th Hussars
Lieut S W R Mewburn, 14th Hussars
Lieut T R Bruce, 14th Hussars
Lieut T C King, 14th Hussars
2nd Lieut P F Villiers, 14th Hussars
2nd Lieut R A Lloyd-Barrow, 14th Hussars
2nd Lieut V E Mocatta, 14th Hussars
Lieut Mr and Mrs A F Pridgeon, 14th Hussars and 3 children
Lieut H W Pierfront, I M S
Lieut W D H Stevenson, I M S
Lieut W J Fraser, 14th I M S
Lieut C R O'Brien, I M S
Lieut R G G Crolet, I M S
Lieut W B A Cullen, I M S
Lieut R S Kennedy, I M S
Lieut C A Godson, I M S
Lieut H N Hume, I M S
Lieut Mrs R H Lee, I M S
Lieut M C G Skinner, I M S
Lieut H P Book, I M S
Lieut P Heffunan, I M S
Lieut W A Means, I M S
Lieut D M C Church, I M S
Lieut S T Crump, I M S
Col J G Harwood, R A M C
Major and Mrs E M Morphew R A M C and 2 children
Captain and Mrs P S Lelean, R A M C and child
Lieut C E W S Fawcett, R A M C
Lieut C F White, R A M C
Major J E L Gibbs, 1st Bedfords
Captas and Mrs E Kingstone, R E
Captain P J V Kelly, 3rd Hussars
Captain F M Brownt, R E
Captain C Fane, D S O, 12th Lancers
Lieut R P Miles, Shrop L I
Lieut S F T A Hurt, R S Fusiliers
Lieut A J G Bird, R E
Lieut V E Purcellen, R E
2nd Lieut A A Chase, R E
2nd Lieut Stocher, R E
2nd Lieut P C S Hobart, R E
2nd Lieut J F Gray, R E
2nd Lieut P F J Smyth, R I Rifles
2nd Lieut E A Fielden, 10th Hussars
2nd Lieut C W Turner, 1st D Guards
2nd Lieut N J Williams, 1st S W Borderers
2nd Lieut H C Bridges, 2nd N Staffords
2nd Lieut N Blackett, 1st R Fusiliers
2nd Lieut P N W Wilson, 2nd R

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SUBORDINATE.—Too long for insertion.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, SEPT. 27, 1906.

THE GRECO-CRETAN QUESTION.

RECENT telegrams tell us that a discussion on International control; ending in blows, took place the other day in the Cretan Chamber. The International forces had to be called in to clear the rabble. Furthermore we are informed that M. Zaimis has been appointed High Commissioner of Crete in succession to Prince George who has left Greece, which means that the Powers have procrastinated and temporised again. In view of the excitement which seems to be prevalent both in Greece and in Crete over the reforms suggested by the interested Powers, and in face of the German official protest against any separate settlement that might upset the *status quo* we may profitably examine the subject of Hellenic ambitions and rights in the matter of the Cretan question. Four "protecting" Powers have been recognised as particularly interested in Crete. These are Great Britain, Russia, France, and Italy. A few weeks ago, under pressure of a continued and unanimous request for annexation to Greece made by the Cretan people themselves, and in face of the threatened resignation of the High Commissioner, Prince George, these powers submitted a scheme of reform. This was an attempt to satisfy both the desires of Greece and Crete. As a matter of fact it has served neither purpose. It has only accentuated their mutual grievance and has forced the Powers to offer a further scheme for their consideration. The reforms provided for (1) the creation of a Militia, the withdrawal of the Italian officers from the police, and the appointment of Greek army officers to command the whole, provided these officers are struck off the active list of the Greek army; (2) a qualified promise of the evacuation of the island by the foreign troops at a time not specified; (3) the extension of the Financial Control Commission at Athens to embrace Cretan finance; and (4) the right of the Consuls of the "protecting" Powers to supervise the acts of the High Commissioner's Ministers or Councillors.

This scheme has been met with disappointed indignation and unconditional rejection at Athens. It is urged that it is framed for the benefit of a small minority of Moslems, who number only about ten per cent. of the whole population of Crete, at the expense of Greek national feeling and the other ninety per cent. of Cretans who are pure Hellenists. It disregards the pre-eminent ethnographical, geographical, and historical claims of Greece. It assumes that the Moslems have not been treated with the same liberty and fairness as the Christians, when, since the appointment of Prince George, there has been contentment and tranquility among them, and they have no complaint to offer, being even admitted to high offices of State as freely as they are in Thessaly. It further assumes that the present regime is likely to be permanent when it has never been accepted as anything but temporary nor recognised as leading to anything but complete annexation with the Mother Country. It has wounded the *amour propre* of both the Greek and Cretan people by deferring indefinitely an annexation which is right and just, and it has given a real cause of grievance to the Greek Officers inasmuch as it threatens to close the avenue of promotion in the home forces to all those who do their country's work in Crete. The proposal of international control of the Greek finances is humiliating to a proud people and little short of a direct insult, and the suggestion about Consular powers is a cool attempt to establish that internationalism which always curses and kills every independent endeavour. There can be little doubt that the Powers are not acting with due respect to the feeling of the people. Union is the only fair solution of the difficulty; and unless it is granted there will be a multifold recurrence of troubles, and the gathered discontent will turn diplomatic controversy to strife. The British Government would be willing to grant a just demand. Italy might, in the cause of right, forget Albanian ambitions; while France need not at present "kow-tow" before the Anti-Greek policy of Russia, for that is like the poor—a fixture. We sympathise with the Greeks and Cretans in their desire for reunion, and we think that Great Britain is not altogether justified in allowing a subject, which is absolutely detached from the Macedonian question, to be mingled with the intrigues of the Near East. There seems to be, since Germany has set so successful an example, a lamentable, culpable, and growing practice, on the part of certain Powers, to engender discontent and bring disintegration for the sake of national benefit by forcing a combined European intervention in matters which are primarily and chiefly of domestic policy.

LORD LAMINGTON, OXFORD, AND THE BOMBAY Y. M. C. A.

His Excellency the Governor had the busiest day of his career in the Presidency on Tuesday, when altogether he made three lengthy speeches, followed by three replies to votes of thanks which were accorded him. His Excellency's diction was felicitous and sympathetic, and his mood academic. No man could more forcibly have illustrated the terrors of blindness than did his Excellency. In the course of his speech he quoted Cardinal Newman; mentioned the story of Sir Amyas Leigh and the tragic manner in which he lost his sight by a flash of lightning, from "Westward Ho; recalled the sad picture of a brave man's sufferings from the knowledge of his advancing blindness from the pages of Rudyard Kipling (who, by the way, was educated at Westward Ho) and, in fact, impressed every one with his tender commiseration for those "cast into outer darkness." Later on, at the Young Men's Christian Association, His Excellency quoted Emerson and grew reminiscent. Animadverting upon the sumptuous furnishing of the Young Men's living rooms, he recalled his Christ Church days, and said the rooms reminded him more of his college career at Oxford than anything he had seen in Bombay. At the same time His Excellency must have felt that the "Young Men's" new living rooms resemble, in their sumptuousness, only a small part of Oxford. Christ Church, where Lord Lamington was a quarter of a century ago, is Oxford's most sumptuous hostel. It was founded by the most "sumptuous" man of his time—Cardinal Wolsey. Its seven-ton bell nightly signals the closing of its massive gates with a hundred and one strokes at five minutes past nine; it has a cathedral wholly within its precincts; its head is he Dean; from beneath its classic domes and stately cloisters the three greatest religious revivals in England proceeded. Wickliffe, John Wesley, and Dr. Pusey were all House-men. Cardinal Newman, who, with Pusey, had brought about the famous Oxford Movement twenty years before Lord Lamington was born, was still living when our present Governor left Eton for his Alma Mater.

But the influence of the Oxford Movement left its mark on Christ Church men well up to Lord Lamington's days. The late Lord Salisbury was, as it were, in "the thick of it" in his time at Christ Church; his sons, with the eldest of whom, as with the great statesman, His Excellency was brought into such close contact later on, are to-day an Oxford Movement unto themselves. Christ Church, in fact, is as sumptuous in its memories as in its architecture. But in general, "sumptuousness" and Oxford are strangers. Pass beneath Tom Tower (Wolsey's own design), cross the street and penetrate into Pembroke's pokey rooms and worm-eaten oaks, and one is in the mediæval days of high thinking and low living. Or leave The House by the Oriel street gate and climb Merton's tortuous and rickety staircases and explore her ill-lit diggings, and Oxford's "sumptuousness" vanishes like a day-dream. But Oxford, with all her hallowed memories, is still largely modern, and in Christ Church, in the Holywell street portion of New College, in red brick Keble and in ivied Mand'lan (why do all the novelists call Magdalen "Maudlin?") rooms may be found in which the last word in luxury has been said. But the difference in Oxford's rooms and those of the Bombay Y. M. C. A. rests not in their architectural features or their surroundings. These charming rooms in the Wodehouse Road are designed for a climate where fresh air is preferable to what at Home we call "cosiness." Lord Lamington, when he compared the new Y. M. C. A. chambers with the college rooms at Oxford, could scarcely have forgotten the blazing fires of the winter nights, the shaded lamps, the clinking glasses, and the fragrance of Havana's weeds. The walls of the rooms in Christ Church tell the sporting history of the college from generation to generation. Sculls won in torpids, in eights, and at Mortlake line the papered walls, and bats, balls, cues, and "pots" are ranged between studies of famous horses and jockeys and of well known-figures in the College grind. Sometimes there are rows of cartoons of dons living and dead; not to speak of the dogs of other days—in which Oriel Bill always has a place. Nowadays a piano is a necessary adjunct to lodgings outside the college precincts, and "Sammy" and "My Soldier Boy" can be heard at eventide from half the windows in "the High." Then the Bombay Y. M. C. A. rooms have no oaks to sport, but then the occupants have no proctors—only Procters, and they, so far from being the sworn foes of the "Young Men," are their very best guides, philosophers, and friends. And so we can only join His Excellency in congratulating the Hon'ble Mr. and Mrs. Procter upon the fact that "in this sea-girt island of Bombay, with its teeming population, there should be this home for young men."

THE SUCCESSION TO THE TURKISH THRONE.

THE very definite news, reported in the *Temps* from an absolutely reliable source, that the Sultan is suffering from an incurable disease, cancer of the kidneys, brings before us the momentous question of the succession to the Ottoman Throne. For a considerable time past there have been mysterious rumours of a clandestine plot to alter the constitutional succession. The most persistent of these is that Abdul Hamid desires to appoint his third and favourite son, Prince Burhan-ed-din, as next heir to the purple. It is even said that he is ready and willing to abdicate in order to bring about his desired end. With that intent, it is believed, he has approached the Powers, and sounded the Sheik-ul-Islam, who represents the powerful "Ulema" Class, without whose assent no departure from the normal could be successfully undertaken. The prince is a bright, intelligent young fellow, of about twenty, well educated and elightened, and, if personal charm were everything to be considered, few would gainsay his candidature. But there are more weighty matters to be thought of than charm of personality, although there are few thrones in Europe where a strong king is so much required. Abdool Hamid has been led to hope that he will accomplish his ends mainly on account of two facts. In the first place he has consulted the German Emperor and has apparently received some assurance that his wishes will receive German support. In fact already there are signs at the German Embassy that something is afoot. But we may suppose that, like most other German garberdines that have been fabricated for the Sultan of Turkey, a little rubbing will suffice to show they are never woven to wear, and that German assurances are like the flowers of the field, which come up and are cut down, which to-day are and to-morrow are cast into the oven. In the second place the Sultan probably thinks he has a useful precedent, which will be all-sufficient to silence English objections to his plan in the present system of the succession to the Khedivial throne. It will be remembered that the Moslem law, in the matter of the inheritance of a Royal throne, enacts that the heir is the eldest male in the Royal family. Thus when Mehmet Ali earned for himself the Imperial and European consent to his occupancy of the Viceroyalty of Egypt, the then Sultan issued a firman in 1846, regulating the succession in Moslem fashion. This was strictly followed till the time of Ismail Pacha. But before his death Ismail had, by means of heavy payments, induced Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey, to grant a new firman, by which the succession was regulated, not by Moslem law, but in agreement with the General European system of succession. When England and France decided to depose Ismail they promised to allow this arrangement to stand if he quietly left Egypt This he did, and his son reigned in his stead. Ever since the eldest son has been regarded as heir to the Khedival Throne.

But the question is very different, and far more complex, with regard to the Turkish succession. No European Concert would be able to say: "do this" with any certainty of obedience. The very fact that there was foreign intervention in a matter of constitutional Moslem law would be enough to set all the devotees of Islam by the ears. There would be immediate opposition. All Conservative Mahomedans would join with the Ulema class, and the result would be revolution. The dogs of war would be let loose over every Ottoman province, and the streets of every Turkish town would be washed in Christian blood. We naturally ask ourselves, therefore, in the face of a question, the decision of which can only be postponed for a narrow term of months: What will be the line of action of England? So long as no unconstitutional acts are committed by the Porte, and so long as those responsible for the continuance of the Turkish succession in accordance with the law of Islam, do their duty, England will not only refrain from interference, but will endeavour to prevent any other of the Powers pressing its opinions. She will stand solid behind the Moslem law and the Shaik-ul-Islam. As she, with France, is the guardian of Turkish territoral integrity, so her policy will be to uphold the normal succession by girding Reshad Effendi, the Sultan's brother, with the Sword of Osman.

REORGANISATION SCHEMES.

Reorganization schemes appear to be on the *tapis* in almost all Departments. The Indian Telegraph Department is according to a recent announcement to be reorganized, and the Financial and Geological Departments have already had their schemes approved of by the Secretary of State and sanctioned. The Indian Police service scheme of reorganization has at last been sanctioned and has been introduced in various Provinces, but in Bombay especially much delay has taken place in its application, to the regret and disappointment of the service. The Forest service scheme of reorganization is also under consideration and will, it is believed, be introduced in November or December next, if not earlier. Unlike that of the Police promotion, which is to be by grade, promotion in the Forest service will, it is understood, be arranged on a scale of annual increments but what those increments are to be has not been divulged. In the Financial Department which has been organized on a similar basis of increments, the latter have been fixed at Rs. 50 annually and probably an equally satisfactory scale will be sanctioned for the Forest Department.

His Excellency the Governor has issued invitations for an "At Home" at Government House Poona at 10 p.m. on the 4th during the "Police week." This is intended to be a sort of farewell reception before the exodus of Government to Mahableshwar. It was intended to bring down detachments of Police from various Districts to take part in tournaments of different descriptions in Poona, but owing to the unhealthiness of the City and Cantonments and the prevalence of plague especially, everywhere, it has been decided that only the officers shall come down, and they will dine together and meet the members of the Gymkhana in friendly contest in various games. The Hon'ble Mr. Fulton, with his usual courtesy and forethought, is giving the Police officers a dinner at the Western India Club during "the week."

The Governor-in-Council, Madras has appointed, Mr. R. R. Simpson to be inspector of Mines withiu the Madras Presidency under the Provisions of the Indian Mines Act.

ON SUNDAY last the marriage took place of Miss Norendra Nolini, the fourth daughter of the District Magistrate of Hooghli and Babu Gooroo Sadoy Dutt, I. C. S., Assistant Magistrate at Gya.

THE local agent of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China has received telegraphic advice from London that the Directors have declared an interim Dividend for the past half-year at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum, free of income-tax.

THE provisions of a bill to be introduced into the Council of the Governor of Fort St. George to provide for a levy of enhanced taxation in the Hill Municipalities for the better control of buildings therein and for certain other purposes, are published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

THE Madras Government have passed orders sanctioning the proposals for the alteration of the territorial limits of the Tanjore and Nagapatam divisions directing that the divisions should be known as Cauvery and Vennar divisions respectively, the latter being organised as a first-class division.

The first-class battleship "Lord Nelson" was launched on Sept. 4. from Messrs. Palmer's shipbuilding yard, Jarrow-on-Tyne, the naming ceremony being performed by Viscountess Ridley in the presence of a large company. With the "Dreadnought" and the "Agamemnon," recently launched on the Clyde, the "Lord Nelson" will be one of the three largest and most powerful warships afloat. She is 410 feet long by 79 ft. 6 in. beam and has a draught of 27 ft., her total displacement being 16,500 tons. She is fitted with Babcock and Wilcox boilers and her engines will develop 16,750 horse-power, calculated to give a speed of eighteen knots an hour. Her main armament consists of four 12 in. breech-loading guns, ten 9.2 in. breech-loading guns, and her secondary armament will be twenty quick-firing guns. The cost of the vessel is about 1,600,000l. The "Lord Nelson's" machinery, engines, and boilers are all being built at Palmer's, but the armour-plating is being supplied by Cammell, Laird, and Co., Sheffield and the guns by Sir. W. G. Armstrong, Whitworth, and Co., Elswick, Newcastle. It is just fifty years since Palmer's launched their first battleship, the "Terror," Sir Charles McLaren, chairman of the Palmer company, presided at the luncheon which followed. Lord Northbourne proposed "The Naval and Military Forces of the crown." Admiral Cleveland, responding, said with confidence that during his long service he had never known the Navy to be more efficient, both in "personnel" and material, than it was at present. He doubted the wisdom of building such large ships and putting two millions of money on one horse. He would not be surprised if the "Lord Nelson" turned out as fine a fighting machine as the "Dread nought," for the rapidity of working the guns would be greater in the "Lord Nelson." It was imperative that we should maintain the command of the sea, and he believed that the Board of Admiralty was fully alive to its responsibilities in that respect. The Chairman proposed "Success to the "Lord Nelson" and the health of Viscountess Ridley. The "Lord Nelson," he said, was the tenth battleship built by the Palmer company for the British Admiralty. He described the dimensions and the armament of the "Lord Nelson," and went on to speak of the developments going on in Palmer's yard, where the plant was being laid down for the building of turbine engines. Viscount Ridley replied.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

FLIES IN THE WEB,

BY

FERGUS HUME.

(Author of "The Mystery of a Hansom Cab," &c.)

CHAPTER XIV.

FAILURES.

WITH the death of Rebecca Mendoza in Paris, Werner's attempt to be a detective came to a standstill; for three months passed since his visit to Miss Lizard at Brighton, and he learned nothing new. Fred Carver had insisted to Roland and afterwards to Werner, that he had not been in town on the night of the eighth, yet Abel, when again questioned, reiterated that the man he had seen descending the stairs was either Fred or Roland. But Fred's landlady at Bittern proved that he had not been outside the house on that evening, and Roland easily showed that he had been with his mother. Either the boy Abel was lying, or he had seen someone who resembled the Carver brothers. Certainly the two were of an ordinary type duplicating dozens of fair, well-groomed, fair-moustached young men, such as are seen by the dozen everywhere in London.

"Why not give it up?" suggested Roland, who looked older, and had a sterner face than when the crime took place.

"Because I want to marry Betty," insisted Werner, "and, moreover, I am getting mad at this incessant failure. The crime is mysterious, but there must be some solution."

Undoubtedly there was, as there is to every mystery, but Jack was neither clever enough nor lucky enough to solve the problem. He bored his friends with discussions of the crime, as, now that it was out of date, no one cared to talk about it. Newer criminals had come upon the scene, and the extraordinary death of Jacob Tawse was shelved. Mallett, acting as executor, had administered the estate, and all the outstanding debts had been called in, save in the few cases which were connected with the missing papers. Amongst there were the bills of Mrs. Benhillo, of Lady Winceby and of Fred Carver. Mallett, still vindictive, would have dearly liked to bring discredit on the Carver family by having Fred arrested, but since the bill had been stolen by the person who murdered Tawse, he could do absolutely nothing. Moreover, since Jack's conversation with Miss Lizard, the lawyer had left Roland alone, and had never seen him again. Mrs. Benhillo, since Jack possessed her bill and did not worry her, remained quiet enough, as all she desired was to have the matter kept from her creditors; and also she rejoiced that she was not forced to pay monthly the extortionate interest charged by the dead usurer. But Lady Winceby insisted that Werner should find her papers, as she was always dreading lest they should turn up, or get into unscrupulous hands, in which case her husband might have found out about her gambling. Therefore Werner, although with faint hopes of learning the truth, still remained an amateur detective.

Sir Athelstan Wallace had duly moved into a large house in a more fashionable part of the Hove, and Miss Lizard was still teaching his small grandson. Marion showed no sign of renewing her engagement with Roland, and since he had sufficient pride not to force himself on her he likewise remained quiet. The lovers were parted by a misunderstanding, and Werner, although anxious to act the part of a good fairy, saw no chance of bringing them together again. "Unless I find out who killed Tawse," he concluded invariably at the end of his puzzling reflections.

Jack had seen Miss Mendoza a second time after the death of Rebecca in Paris, but she refused to discuss the matter with him further. "Rebecca is dead and buried, poor soul," said she in a snappish manner, "so there's no more to be said. I am very sorry, as I was fond of the girl: but the young go and the old remain, so there is no more to be said."

"Did Rebecca leave any papers, saying who killed her uncle?" asked Werner, as he stood up to go.

"No, and if she had, I should have destoyed them. Well, are you going?"

"Yes, unless you have anything else to tell me."

"No. I have said all that I could say. Miss Lizard still keeps on that house in Saracen Road, and Mrs. Rook looks after it."

"Does she intend to marry Mallett?"

"I can't say. I take no interest in her doings," replied the old lady coldly. "Come and see me again, Mr. Werner, as I have taken quite a fancy to you. You would be pleasant company if you would talk of something else than this horrible case."

"I'll talk about other things with pleasure when the truth is discovered," said Werner readily, "but I must find out the name of the assassin, and why Tawse was killed."

"Then take my word for it," cried Miss Mendoza emphatically, "you never will. Now, go away, and don't bother me."

So this was the only result of Werner's second attempt to get the truth from the old Jewess. It had been announced in the papers that Rebecca Mendoza had died in Paris, and after a few paragraphs of astonishment that she had evaded the vigilance of the police, and had escaped the law, nothing more was said. The memory of the Tawse case became dim, save that Jack's friends made a jest over his pertinacity in following a shadow. But Werner cared very little for the laughter of society. He intended to marry Betty, and this was the only way in which he could attain his end. Therefore did he hunt in every hole and corner in vain, looking for a man who resembled Fred Carver, and who was a client of Tawse. And, as has been stated, helfound many. He felt as embarrassed as did the robber at the sight of a dozen crosses besides his own on the doors of the houses in Ali Baba's street.

Roland was very weary of his life. He still loved Marion dearly, yet all these months she had made no sign, and his pride forbade him to write to her again. He heard of the prosperity of Sir Athelsten, of the baronet's infatuation with the handsome governess, and that Marion was looking wan and pale. But he avoided mention of the Wallace family as much as possible, and remained in his rooms working hard at his music, and seeing as few people as he could. It was a dreary life for a young man, and Roland wondered how much longer it would go on. Half a dozen times he almost resolved to sell up everything, and go to the American wilds, there to begin a new life. But a thought of his mother, who was still delicate chained him to England. Fred was behaving better certainly; but if Mrs. Carver's financial affairs, after which Roland looked, were left to Fred, the invalid lady would soon find herself in the poorhouse. Fred had to a certain extent reformed, but the leopard could not change his spots, nor did the leopard wish to.

Then fate took pity on Roland's dreary, weary days, and threw him across the path of Marion in an old way and by what was apparently the merest chance. Roland, going down Bond street in April when everything was bright and springlike, felt unexpectedly thirsty. At the moment he happened to be passing a tea shop of a particularly up-to-date New Art style, so thought he would go in and sample the tea. The room was pretty, as were the gaily dressed attendants, but the tea itself was extremely bad. However, Roland was too thirsty to complain, and sat sipping his abominable liquid from a canary-coloured cup at a bamboo table covered with a Japanese cloth. This was set in a corner of the room, where it was cool and shady, and from this point of vantage he could command a view everyone who went in and out of the shop. Thus it happend that when a slight and graceful figure in black came in slowly and with an air of lassitude, the sudden beating of his heart told him it was Marion. She did not see him, but came forward to an adjacent table, and sank wearily into a chair. White one of the gaudily dressed beauties attended to her wants, which were tea and toast, Roland examined her face. She looked thin and weary, and much older than when he had last seen her some months before. Their separation apparently caused her as much pain as it did him, and on the impulse of the moment he decided to speak to her, and learn if possible the reason of her extraordinary and inexplicable conduct.

His chance came when the attendant departed to get what Miss Wallace required. She removed her gloves with a languid air, and cast her eyes indifferently round the place. There were few people at the various bamboo tables, as the afternoon was yet young, and those who patronised the establishment were still enjoying the delights of spring shopping. Marion let her eyes wander round the pretty place, and gradually came to look towards the corner in

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which sat her deserted lover with his eager and reproachful eyes on her face. Then she finished crimson and half started from her seat, as though to fly from his presence. This was more than Roland could stand, and he slipped silently into a chair at the opposite side of her tiny table. The attention of the attendants being taken up with others he had an opportunity of speaking in a low tone.

"Have I the plague that you should shun me?" he asked angrily.

"No," she faltered, looking down, then tried to laugh. "What a ridiculous question. "I don't mind meeting you in the least."

"What a kind speech!"

"Don't be bitter, Roland."

"Have not reason to be?"

"On the face of it—yes; but if you knew!"

"Know," he said, with his eager eyes on her worn face. "I know that you broke our engagement without apparent reason; that you refused to answer my letters or accord me a meeting."

"You did not seek me so very eagerly," said Marion unjustly.

"I have my pride as well as you, Marion," he said slowly. "Had I forced myself on you would you have respected me?"

"I should have worshipped you," said the girl, with a burst of passion; "you know that I love you."

"What a strange way you have of showing it."

"I can't help it."

"But there must be some reason, Marion."

"There is. I do not deny that; but I cannot explain the reason."

"Has Mallett anything to do with the reason?"

Marion looked straight before her, paler than ever. "No," she said in a low tone, "for some time—about four months—Mr. Mallett has left me quite alone. He does not force his attentions on me, and apparently does not wish to marry me. I don't know why this is so."

"I think I can tell you," said Roland quickly, and remembering what Jack had learned.

"Miss Lizard is engaged to marry Mr. Mallett and when she heard that he admired you, she—"

"Stop! stop!" interrupted Marion flushing, and with every appearance of surprise. "You must be mistaken. Miss Lizard is to be my step-mother. Yes! you may look astonished; but she is to marry my father."

Roland stared, as well he might. "Do you mean to say—"

"Have I not said it," she rejoined tartly. "Harriet Lizard is to be the second Lady Wallace. Mr. Mallett, who is frequently at our house in Brighton, knows this and is quite agreeable. You must be mistaken about Miss Lizard's ever having been engaged to him. She never mentioned such a thing to me, and we are the best of friends."

"You like her then—this adventuress."

"She is no adventuress," said Marion quite angrily. "There is much good in Harriet. I know all her history. She was on the concert platform, and my father knew her before she came to be governess to Dickey. He fell in love with her then, and when she came to us he asked her to be his wife within two months of her coming; they are to be married next week."

"So soon. And Mallett—"

"He does not come to see us so much as he used to."

"Humph," said Roland, he has given up Miss Lizard, and does not annoy you. I wonder what his game is now. I must tell Jack of this."

"What has Mr. Werner to do with the matter?"

"Oh, he is still searching for the assassin of Tawse. You see his engagement to Lady Betty Park depends upon his learning the truth."

"I wish he would stop looking for a mare's nest," said Marion fretfully, "he'll never learn the truth."

"My dear, you are changed, said Roland gravely. "Because I am worn out with trouble and worry," she said rising. "Do not speak more to me, Roland, or I shall break down."

"But—" she cut him short with a gesture, and walking to the pay box-desk, put down her money.

Roland, not to be thwarted, followed, and caught up with her at the door. "Marion, are we to part again."

She paused and thought. "For a time," she said, looking at him very straightly.

"There is a chance that we may renew our engagement; but no—I can say no more. Wait—wait in patience," and she fairly fled.

Roland looked after her amazed, but said nothing. Indeed, what could he say?

(To be continued.)

SATARA NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SATARA, SEPTEMBER 25.

A gloom was cast on the whole station by the death of Captain Farrell I. M. S, on Tuesday 11th; he had been ill for sometime with enteric and later abscess of the loin; his funeral took place in the evening; the whole station being present.

On Friday 14th Kohlapur arrived for a two days' match; our visitors winning the toss, elected to bat, but with the exception of S. Modak 33, Ishmael 16 and Desai 15 (not out) could make little of the bowling of the two Ross's, being all out for 101; Captain Ross was again the most successful bowler with 8 wickets for 53. Satara did very little better and their score only amounted to 131, Novies 45, Captain Ross 16, Arundell 16 and R. G. Ross 15, being the only batsmen to reach double figures. Kohlapur, helped by bad fielding, made 144 in their second venture Ishmael 46, Despande 24 and Desai 32 not out, being the principal contributors. Mr. Ross took 5 wickets for 51; Satara were thus left 115 to get to win and at first they quite looked like doing it, but the tail collapsed altogether; Captain Ross 50, Henry 12 and Sims 11 were the only three who could make anything of the bowling and the whole side was out for 97. Desai bowled well, capturing 8 wickets for 48. Satara have only their bad fielding to thank for their defeat, 5 catches being dropped in the second innings.

After cricket, we took on our visitors at tennis, mens double, and in spite of the fact that our two strongest players were absent, both our pairs were successful over theirs.

On Wednesday 19th, the 10th Light Infantry started on their march to Ahmednagar, leaving only a small detachment under Lieutenant Gunn: they will have a very wet and disagreeable march and we don't envy them a bit, as it has been raining fairly steadily ever since they left; but it is an ill wind that blows no one any good, and the cultivators are rejoicing, as the rain during the month has ensured them a bumper year; the rain has been distributed fairly evenly all through the district and it really seems as if the peasants are to have "a year of plenty" after many years of famine and want. The crops all round Satara are looking strong and healthy in spite of the fact that the wild pig off the hills have been taking heavy toll: they are a terrible nuisance and loss to the villagers, as they come down at night and will destroy half a field in a night taking no notice whatever of the shouting and gong beating of the watchmen. Local sportsmen have tried to bring about their destruction in many ways, but with small success. The country is impossible for riding and cover too thick and extensive for beating, anyhow during the rains organized beats, with half a dozen rifles, when the hot weather is on, would be the only way to diminish these pests. The latest excitement has been the advent a panthers; one of the musketry students, out for a walk on the hill near the Rifle Range and within couple of hundred yards of the road, was somewhat disconcerted on the appearance of a full grown panther out of the bushes within a few yards of him; it is said to be a question and the cause of much-heated argument, as to who left the spot quickest, the student or the panther, but as they took opposite directions all was well. The hill side on Sunday was dotted with ardent shikaris fondly hoping that the wild beast would accommodate them. The panther is still safe.

On Friday and Saturday, 21st and 22nd, Satara travelled to Poona to play the Gymkhana at cricket. The start was much delayed by rain and it was late before the wicket was fit to be played on, and even then it was very soft and sloppy. Satara took first knock, but Turner was bowling too well for them and 4 wickets went down for a little over twenty runs; Arundell 34, R. C. Ross 16, and Proctor-Sims 26, saved the side from a rout and the total eventually reached 98. Poona responded with 104, Major Hodding 20, Airy 29 and Rutter 19, being the chief contributors. In their second venture, Satara did a little better, scoring 118, Clarke 19, Captain Ross 21 thus leaving Poona 113 to get to win. This proved a little too much for them owing to the fact that the races proved too much of an attraction to two of the side; with 8 wickets down Poona still wanted 2 runs for a win, but the last two men were not forthcoming, and after a wait of a few minutes, the game was brought to an end, Satara thus winning by two runs, a very unsatisfactory end to a close game. For Poona, Turner put up a good bowling performance, taking 6 wickets for 21 runs in the first innings and 6 for 25 in the second; Arundell 5 for 19 and R. C. Ross 5 for 41 were the most successful for Satara in the first innings, these two being also responsible for most of the wickets in the second innings. Our tennis tournament, mens handicap doubles, was brought to a conclusion on Monday 26th, when Captain Rose and Mr Hugues, (scratch), beat Messrs. Adsher, and Duxbury in the finals by 2 sets to 1, after a hard game.

A NATION'S DESIRE.

PRINCE GEORGE ON THE FUTURE OF CRETE.

Impassioned Farewell.

INSURRECTION OF THE LANDING STAGE.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

Prince George has left Crete. In an impassioned farewell Proclamation, he urges the Islanders to continue to gain favour with the Powers and place confidence in M. Zaimis, in order to obtain the surest and speediest fulfilment of their national wishes. He prays that before long Crete may form an inseparable part of the Motherland.

A BELLIGERENT SEND-OFF.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

The Cretan insurgents assembled at Helepa in expectation of Prince George embarking. They broke through the cordon of international troops and firing ensued. Some were wounded on both sides.

The British cruiser "Barham" landed some blue jackets and machine guns.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

During the affray at Helepa, Prince George, whose departure the insurgents wished to prevent, was guarded by international troops at his residence and afterwards sailed for Athens in a Greek battleship unnoticed.

THE AUSTRALIAN TARIFF.

Preference to Goods, Ships and Men.

GOVERNMENT DECISION.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

THE House of Representatives at Melbourne by 17 against 16 has passed a Resolution that Preference shall only be given to British goods brought in British ships and manned by white labour.

This is a Government motion.

THE CUBAN QUESTION.

More American Warships Sail.

7,000 MEN READY.

Owing to the unfavorable reports from Secretary Taft regarding the Cuban Government's attitude in rejecting the term of peace, more warships and marines have been ordered to Cuba. Altogether there are now seven thousand prepared to land.

RIOT ON THE RAND.

Chinese Attack on a Mine Manager.

ONE COOLIE KILLED, TWO INJURED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

News from Johannesberg states that fourteen Chinese attacked the house of the Mining Captain of the new Heriot Mine.

The Mining Captain killed one and wounded two with his revolver.

Seven Chinese have been arrested in connection with the attack.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN'S HEALTH.

Serious Report.

ALL ENGAGEMENTS CANCELLED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

Mr. J. Chamberlain, on the advice of his doctor, has cancelled all engagements for the autumn.

TROUBLE IN WEST AFRICA.

Rising at Benin.

TWO EUROPEANS KILLED.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

Trouble has arisen at Benin City and the traders have fled. It is reported that two Europeans have been killed. Telegraphic communication is interrupted.

Re-inforcements have been sent up-country.

PRINCE ALBRECHT'S SUCCESSOR.

The Question of the Regency.

OVERTURES TO THE DUKE OF CUMBERLAND.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

The Brunswick Diet has deferred taking any measures for the election of a Regent in the place of the late Prince Albrecht of Prussia, and hope that an arrangement may be effected with the Kaiser and the Duke of Cumberland.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER, 26.

The Brunswick Diet has passed a resolution inviting the Duke of Cumberland to sink his claim to the Kingdom of Hanover and assume the rulership of the Duchy.

RACIAL RIOTS IN GEORGIA.

Negroes Panic-sticken.

FOUR MORE VICTIMS.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 25.

Rioting continues at Atlanta, and four more Negroes have been killed and many arrested in possession of arms. The Negro population is in a state of panic, in view of the determination of the Mounted Police to avenge the murder of a Police Officer.

AUSTRIAN AMBASSADOR FOR THE PORTE.

M. Pallavicini Appointed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 26.

M. Pallavicini, the Austrian Ambassador at Bucharest, has been appointed Austrian Ambassador at Constantinople.

THE ANNUAL STAFF COLLEGE DINNER.

Interesting Function at Simla.

SPEECH BY SIR B. DUFF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 25.

The Annual Staff College Dinner was held at the United Service Club this evening. Sir Beauchamp Duff was in the Chair. There were present Major-Generals Walter Kitchener and Bayly, Brigadier General Capper, the Principal of the Indian Staff College, Colonels Kenny, of the Military Supply Department, Sandback, R. E.; Beatson, A. A. G.; Massy, R. A.; Lt.-Cols. Rodwell, Brander, W. A. Watson and Cowans, Majors Tullock, R.E., Climo of the Manchesters, Resnick of the 40th Pathns, Baird of the Gordon Highlanders, Richardson of the 19th Punjabis, C. G. Stewart, R. A., Cunliffe Own, R. A., Seniorfof the 20th Infantry, Shea of the 15th Lancers, Austin, R. E., Gogarty, Royal Scots Fusiliers, Geoghegan of the 74th Punjabis, Young of the 6th Cavalry, Black of the 12th Pioneers, Wagram of the 18th, Tiwana of the Lancers and Captains Tambro of the 15th Hussars, Hay of the 129th Baluchis, Norman of the 11th Lancers, Spry of the West Yorkshire Regiment, Wett of the 2nd Gurkhas, and Capper of the Central India Horse. The attendance was thus much larger than on any previous occasion.

Sir Beauchamp Duff, in proposing the usual toast of prosperity to the two Staff Colleges, English and Indian, said:—

The attendance here to-night constitutes, I believe, a record for India, and is in marked contrast to that which I remember at our earlier dinners sixteen or seventeen years ago, and even greater perhaps is the contrast between the estimation in which a Staff College education was then held and the value now placed on it, both within and outside the Army.

Some at least of us remember the days when the existence of a Staff College was not regarded as in any way essential to the efficiency of the service, but rather as a means whereby ambitious officers could push themselves into notice and thus gain something like an unfair advantage over their comrades. To compete for the Staff College was regarded as a private speculation, undertaken by the individual for his own benefit and in hope of making something out of it, and not as a matter of public importance in which the interests of the whole army were involved. Now, however, this is all changed. Every one agrees that in order to create an efficient army the first step must be the organisation of a really efficient staff, and that this can only be done by selecting our best officers and giving them a thorough practical and theoretical education in a (properly organised War School.) It is recognised too, that, save as an incentive to work, personal ambition plays but a small part in the selection of officers, which is to be confined to the best men, whom our necessarily fallible methods enable us to discover. It cannot but be a source of gratification to us that the pride with which we ourselves have always regarded our Staff College certificates, is now admitted by others to be justified. Nothing could more clearly emphasise the views which now prevail than the creation of an Indian Staff College to which we owe to our present Commander-in-Chief. (Applause).

When we dined together last year that College was in its infancy. Doubts were still being expressed as to whether such an institution was required, and there was even some scepticism as to the chances of its continuing in existence. I do not think that we, members of the older College, shared these doubts. We were concerned rather with the maintenance of the solidarity of the two Colleges and with the steps necessary to make them twin branches of one institution, rather than rivals.

I think that General Capper will be able to tell us presently that those measures have been successful and that the Indian College is now firmly established, and is justifying its existence. (Applause).

We have to thank Camberlay for the valuable help and support and more especially, for having furnished us with our present Commandant whose appointment has so materially contributed to the establishment of mutual confidence and goodwill between the two Colleges. (Applause.) That good will has been very clearly shown by the gift of the silver Owl which you now see on the table here—a gift which symbolises the adoption and acknowledgment of the younger College by the older one. It has been shewn too in the very generous response made by the former students at Camberlay to the appeal put forward at this dinner last year for money to provide a fund for the Indian College (Applause.) One hundred and eighty-one Officers came forward with subscriptions amounting to £276. The Cups have been selected and despatched by Sir Henry Rawlinson and Colonel Harry Wilson.

We had hoped to have had the pleasure to-night of presenting them in the name of the subscribers to General Capper as representing the Indian Staff College. I regret that though the Cups have been landed in India they have not yet reached Simla, and all I can do is to ask Major Stewart to pass round the drawings of them so as to give you some idea of what they are like. I may mention that our thanks are due to Major Stewart for the trouble he has taken in the matter, and I will ask him presently to place the accounts on the table as there is a considerable credit balance, the disposal of which require your consideration.

THE NEW COLLEGE,

Gentlemen, our new College is now fully organised. It is complete in its professors and students, and only awaits its transfer to its permanent headquarters at Quetta. It is closely allied to Camberlay and each College is giving to and receiving from the other willing support and assistance. I believe the prosperity of both to be fully assured, and to that prosperity I now ask you to drink. (Applause).

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm.

Brigadier-General Capper, the Commandant of the Staff College at Deolali, then gave an outline of what had been done during the year. He referred to the loss the College had suffered through the transference of General Bayley, the first Commandant, to Simla. He stated how his task had been simplified by the very thorough way in which all the details of the organisation had been attended to by his predecessor, and testified to the hard work and thought he had evidently devoted to what must have been a labour of love.

Brigadier-General Capper then alluded to the loss the College had sustained in Majar Shore. The labours of a Staff College Professor were the most arduous—he began early and the midnight lamp often found him still at work. He knew this by experience himself, and because two of them had been living in his house at Deolali. He was greatly afraid that Major Shore would not be able to rejoin the College when he returned to India owing to his health having suffered too much from the hard work.

The College was now fully equipped with instructors—one was an Artillery-man; one a Sapper; two of the Indian Cavalry and two from the infantry, and to show the great importance that was attached to imperial strategy. They also had a Marine Officer.

Brigadier-General Capper then touched upon the brotherly feeling which had prompted the Staff College at Camberlay to present the Staff College in India with an exact replica of the Owl which graced the Mess table at Home and which they all knew so well. He thought it a most happy inspiration which had prompted the thought. It showed that those at Home had appreciated that there was only one Staff College—one half might be in England and the other half in India, but both were in one unity. He hailed it as a happy augury for the future, and took this opportunity of thanking the donors on behalf of the College in India. He also wished to thank those officers who had travelled over India in the hot weather to give lectures and to visit them at Deolali. One General Officer (General Kitchner) who had done so, was sitting on his right. He hoped that officers would continue to act in this way, as it was a great and valuable aid to keeping them all in touch with the Army and its practical ideas.

Finally, Brigadier-General Capper thanked the P. S. Corps officers who had subscribed to give point to point Cups on behalf of the College and that the gift was accepted in the spirit it was given—one of brotherhood in arms. (Applause.)

Major C. G. Stewart then presented the proof sheets of accounts. Subscriptions had exceeded expectations.

THE FUND.

Owing to the generous response from the officers out of India it had been decided at the meeting of the Committee in June to refer to the disposal of the balance, amounting to about £130, to the opinion the officers present to-night, as it was the most representative gathering obtainable. Two propositions were put forward—one to return the balance to the donors who had subscribed as much as one day's pay and allowances in proportion to their subscriptions, and the other to hand it over to the Mess Committee of the Staff College to expend as they deemed best.

From various letters received, notably from General Smith-Dorrien and Colonel Bromfield, he thought the most prevalent wish was to give it as a gift to the Staff College free of all restrictions as to its disposal.

General Bayley desired to support the 2nd proposition.

General Duff put the propositions to the vote and the unanimous decision was to hand over the balance to the Commandant and the Mess Committee of the Staff College to be devoted to such purchases as they desired.

Captain Black of the 12th Pioneers rose, on behalf of the Students at Deolali, to propose the health of the founder of the new Staff College, Lord Kitchener of Khartoum, and the Vaal, (Applause). Although his opinions at the Staff College did not always meet with acceptance and were often nearly obtained with "red ink," he had no doubt that in the present instance it would be unanimously commended. He considered that the foundation of the College in India was one of the most far-seeing and important of all the Military reforms instituted by Lord Kitchener (Applause), and on behalf of the Students he wished to thank the Commander-in-Chief for the boon he had conferred on them. He only regretted that Lord Kitchener was not able to be present to receive those thanks in person. As long as the Staff College existed in India it would be connected with the name of the present Commander-in-Chief, its founder (Loud applause). Lord Kitchener's health was then heartily honoured, and this closed the short toast list.

MAHOMEDAN DEPUTATION TO THE VICEROY.

Names of the Delegates.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 25.

With regard to the important deputation representing the entire Mahommedan population of India which is to wait upon the Viceroy at Simla on 1st October and to voice the aspirations of the race, the following distinguished leaders of the community in the various provinces will form a deputation:—

Punjab.—Khwaja Yusaf Shah and Shaimh Ghulam Sadiq of Amritsar, Hakim Mahommed Ajmal Khan, Hon'ble Haji Nawab Fatteh Ali Khan Kazilbash, C. I. E., Hon'ble Colonel Malik Umar Hayat Khan, C.I.E., Raja Jahandad Khan, C. I. E., the Chief of Ghakkars, the Hon'ble M. Shah Din and M. Mahommed Shafi.

United Provinces.—Mr. H. M. Malik.

Bombay.—Mr. Adamji Peerbhoy, Mr. Zainulbirus, Nawab Nussarullah Khan, and Sayad Sardar Ali Maulvi Rafi-ud-din, Barrister at Law.

Sind.—Khan Bahadur Sardar Yakub Khan, Wazir of Khairpur.

Eastern Bengal and Assam.—H. H. the Nawab Sahib of Dacca Chowdhri Sayad Nawab Ali.

Western Bengal.—Raja Nawshad Ali Khan, Mr. Sahid Hussain, Barrister-at-law and Taluqdar, Amir Hussain Khan, Khan Bahadur Mirza Shuja-at Ali Beg, Nawab Nasiruddin, Prince Bukhtyar Shah, Mr Sarafuddin, Barrister-at-Law, Sayad Ali Imam, Barrister-at-law, and Khan Bahadur Sarfroz Hussain.

Oudh.—Mr. Nabi Allah, Barrister-at-law and Maulvi Ahtisham Ali.

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 26.

Khan Bahadur Ahmad Mohinddin Khan Sahib Bahadur left Madras for Simla last evening to represent the Mussulmans of Madras on the all India Mahomedan Deputation which is to wait on the Viceroy on the 1st proximo.

DIVORCE SUIT AT MADRAS.

Verdict for the Petitioner.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 25.

Before Mr. Justice Boddam a divorce case came up for hearing to-day. Mr. Percy Grant, Barrister-at-Law, instructed by Mr. A. E. Rencontre on behalf of Hope Elsie Jahans, submitted a petition for the dissolution of marriage with her husband, Edwin Mervyn, who was unrepresented. The respondent who is at present unemployed is living in Agra. The petition set forth that on the 15th of March 1887, the petitioner was married to the respondent at Agra. After her marriage she cohabited with him at Agra and Cawnpore and lastly at Madras. There was one child, a girl, aged 17 years. In July or August 1903, the respondent committed adultery with a domestic servant, in consequence of which the petitioner lived apart from her husband and took the child away with her. The respondent agreed to this and gave an allowance of Rs. 80 a month for the maintenance of his wife and child, and did so up to December 1903. The respondent continued to live with the woman referred to above, up to April 1904, when she died in childbirth when the respondent left Madras, deserting the petitioner.

The petitioner asked for a dissolution of marriage and for costs in the proceedings.

After the petitioner had been examined and several witnesses had given evidence in support of the petition, His Lordship granted a decree *nisi* with costs.

ALLEGED THEFT BY SOLDIERS.

Two Arrests.

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 25.

Two artillerymen, Gunner Burgess and Gunner Topliss, entered the branch shop of Messrs. Whiteway Laidlaw and Company in Dalhousie Street this afternoon and asked to be shown watches. Their wish was complied with, and thinking he was unobserved, Burgess picked up a ladies' silver watch and handing it over to Topliss told him to put it in his pocket; the latter did so and then walked away without paying for the watch. The shop Assistant followed them, keeping at about 50 yards behind, and upon seeing Sergeant Rope on duty he made a report to him of the theft. The Artillerymen were stopped and the watch was found in possession of Topliss. Both the men were taken into custody and placed before the military authorities by whom they will be handed over to the Civil Police to be prosecuted for the offence.

Both the men came out with the last draft.

MRS. HUDDLESTON BOWNESS' CASE.

"Refutation" in "Truth."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 25.

In the account of Mrs. Huddleston Bowness' case published in *Truth* this week, appears a refutation of the statement, first made in Bombay, that the lady was sent as a vagrant to Bombay in charge of an Inspector of Police and a sepoy, the latter armed with a rifle with a fixed bayonet.

This is an absolute falsehood, says *Truth*. She was sent to Bombay (by the Cantonment Magistrate at St. Thomas' Mount who enquired into and disposed of the case under the Act) in sole charge of a European Head constable of St. Thomas' Mount.

WEATHER AT CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 25.

At the Hooghly river ports to-day the weather signal No. 1 was replaced by signal No. 5 which indicates the existence of a cyclonic storm of small extent in the Bay of Bengal which will probably reach and cross the coast of the Bay, south of a line joining Chittagong and False Point.

It has been raining heavily off and on since early morning. The temperature has fallen slightly and the sky is heavy with clouds, but it is sultry.

CALCUTTA, SEPTEMBER 26.

We were expecting a cyclone here, but it passed away and the weather signals were lowered last night. To-day there are few clouds and a bright sunshine.

It flew 30 miles an hour at Pooree.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 26.

I hear from Kashmir that Lord Kitchener has been lucky up to the 21st instant in his sporting trips, four bears having been shot.

The party was to reach Vernag on the 25th and then march over the Barichal Pass to Jammu.

MADRAS GOVERNOR AT COIMBATORE.

Laying Foundation-Stone of the Agricultural College.

PRESENTATION OF THE KAISER-I-HIND MEDAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 25.

The following is the conclusion of the speech of the Governor of Madras at the New Agricultural College:—

"We hear a great deal of the increasing poverty of India. I know India is a poor country; but I believe that under the guidance of the Supreme Government the material prosperity of this country has increased during the last hundred years. I could quote you vast lists of statistics on this regard, but will only mention one or two of the imports and exports which have both alike, during the past 50 years, increased by leaps and bounds. The value of land has been greatly enhanced. I believe that the condition of the agricultural classes is less miserable than it was a hundred years ago.

And, so far as her industries are concerned, I think there are indications that her material prosperity is increasing in that direction. In 1877 the cotton mills of India included 1,300,000 spindles. In the cotton mills to-day there are 5,195,000 spindles. In the matter of the jute industry during the last ten years the capital and productive capacity of the jute mills has nearly doubled itself. Whereas twenty-one years ago not a single ton of coal was exported from Calcutta, last year there were exported over 2,000,000 tons.

Now, I think, that these figures are satisfactory and warrant the hope that the industrial enterprise of this country is advancing. We hear a good deal nowadays of the Swadeshi cry. Well I have been at some pains and at some difficulty, I confess, to obtain an accurate definition of the term Swadeshi. If it means self-help, if it means the encouragement of local enterprise, if it means the development of Indian industries and the exploitation of the marvellous resources which she has at her command then this movement has my entire sympathy. If, on the other hand, it means the adoption of methods which include the boycott of British goods and the imposing on the poorer people of this country a necessity to buy an inferior article in a dear market, if it means these then I have no sympathy with it whatever. I am waiting patiently, I look abroad and I want to see what practical shape this movement is taking.

THE CONSERVATIVE RYOT.

Just now I find my vision blurred by the cloudy exhalations of frothy verbiage, but I hope that they are like the mists of the morning which will be dispelled by the enlightening rays of common sense, and that the day will dawn over an era of great commercial and industrial activity throughout the length and breadth of the land. But I want to see it taking a practical shape (Cheers.) As to the growth of the industrial industries in this country I believe that the Government may do much to foster it, but I do not think that this is the time nor the occasion for me to discuss what the policy of the Government should be in this respect.

We are here to-day to initiate a scheme, which we believe will do much for the agricultural industry. I do think that I am maligning the ryot of this country when I say that he is essentially conservative. I know that Coimbatore as a district sets a claim, and rightly too, to have the most capable of cultivators in India; and I hope before I leave this district to see much of their work. But even they, I think, will not deny that they are conservative in their ideas and in their actions. They are wedded here and specially elsewhere they are wedded to obsolete methods and antediluvian ways in agriculture. They have also a crust of prejudice and ignorance. There are walls whereby, like Jericho, we find ourselves engirdled and they are only to be levelled by the trumpet blasts of knowledge and the wisdom which kowledge brings in its train.

Now the Government is desirous of helping the ryot; they have asked themselves in what way it can best be done, and I believe the lines upon which we are working are the right ones. I do not myself believe in lectures and pamphlets for inducing the ryot to adopt more scientific methods than are in vogue to-day. I believe that the first thing which we have to do is by experiment and research here to realise what are the proper lines upon which agriculture should be run, and to make practicable application of the results of these experiments throught the length and breadth of this land, that is to say by experimental farms on which we hope to be able to show that science pays. That is what we have got to teach the ryot, and I believe and hope that we are setting the right way to work.

In this connection, I should like to say not only the Government but the ryot have a staunch friend in Mr. Castlestuart Stuart (Cheers.) I have been here long enough to realise how ardently and earnestly he hopes to benefit the ryots of this country through the instrumentality of the Government. The vitality of the Government depends upon its agents, upon the men who occupy responsible positions, and I believe that so long as Mr. Stuart occupies the position which he now holds—and which I hope he will continue to hold for many a day—I believe that you will find the Government vitality to be great. I hope when it languishes that he will use the whip and the spur to keep us well up to our collar. Well, at all events, he will find in me, the leader of the team, one who will respond most readily.

A NEW ERA

In another respect, too, we, the Government and others, have to be grateful to him. I have come here just in time to witness the springing into life of the agricultural associations. I may tell you, ladies and gentlemen, though perhaps you know it already, that no one has been more energetic more active and more tactful and more helpful than Mr. Stuart in organising these institutions and I believe they are going to be of immense benefit to this country. There is only one thing I will ask of them and that is that they will work with us and with the Government, and I can assure you that they will find in myself one who will be most ready to do so.

It may be that we may not always agree as to the precise road by which to travel to meet a point we desire to attain, but we shall start on our work at all events with a strong bond of smypathy, and I hope that between us, we may do much to remove the slur which, perhaps, I put upon India at the beginning of my remarks. I hope we shall be able to show that in a few years India has awakened, that the great possibilities of this country are being no longer ignored, and that she is launching herself upon a halcyon sea of prosperity and wealth.

Ladies and gentlemen, I can assure you that I regard with great satisfaction the fact I should have been the first to drive down that road which in future is to bear my name (Cheers.). I am glad that after I am gone my name will in some way be associated with this institution, because I believe and hope that it is going to be a power of great and lasting utility. I wish it every possible success from the bottom of my heart (Cheers.)

OPENING OF THE GOSS FOREST MUSEUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 26.

At Coimbatore, yesterday evening, the Governor of Madras opened the Goss Forest Museum. The function was largely attended. The Hon'ble Mr. Weir, Acting Second Member of the Board of Revenue, and Commissioner of Land Revenue, in requesting the Governor to declare the Museum open, said—

I would ask permission to say a very few words regarding the history, aims, objects and history of the Museum. It is a short one, as it is as yet young, though I hope vigorous. The institution was started in 1902 by Mr. Goss, then Conservator of Forests in the Southern Circle. To that gentleman belongs entirely the credit of its origin. Its further growth and development and the location in the commodious building, now about to be opened, are also largely due to the unflagging interest which Mr. Goss has taken in the institution. Mr. Goss deserves more credit indeed, as this Museum is, I believe, the first of its kind in India. He had no assistance whatever from the records of failure or success of similar institutions in the country to guide him.

His Excellency, in proceeding to declare the Museum open, made an interesting reference to Government's Forest policy:—In regard to forest of the present time, it seems to me that the objects of our policy is but wrongly understood and faintly appreciated. The Hon'ble Mr. Weir has alluded to the restrictions which have been placed upon the actions of the ryot in regard to these forests. From what I hear said and see written in the papers, one might be led to fancy that the restrictions which the Government imposes have been devised solely with the object of imposing disabilities and causing inconvenience to the ryot, with some sinister design, whereby the money which would go into the pockets of the ryots should be diverted into the pocket of Government. Well, gentlemen, if this were the policy of Government it would be a fatuous and foolish policy. The objects of our policy are nothing of the kind. I believe that if the ryot of this country was left to treat the forests of the country at his own sweet will and pleasure it would be somewhat like a child who is given an elaborate mechanical toy, who removes from the toy the intricate machinery by which it is worked and is then astonished to find that his toy is completely spoilot.

Referring to the Museum His Excellency said:—I think the policy hinted at by Mr. Weir in creating one central museum is sound, and easier, it is in the first place for Government to assist such an institution than assist many. We have to think of the purse strings—I think, also, that the quality of such a Museum as this must be better than if the work is spread through many districts, though I can well believe that every Conservator of Forests would like to have his own museum. I am perfectly confident that they will loyally and zealously endeavour to make the quality of this Museum as good as can possibly be, without any thought of their own particular circle, or their own particular district. Mr. Goss has placed the presidency under a perpetual obligation. I should like to say on behalf of the Government how highly we appreciate the part he has played in inspiring this institution with life and in bringing it through its early days to the vigorous stage at which it has arrived to-day. We are intensely grateful to you, Sir, (addressing Mr. Goss) and hope that every Forest Officer in the country will be inspired with the same aim that has inspired you. We will do our best to make this Museum a success for the sake of the Department, for the sake of the Museum itself, and for the sake of the Presidency.

It is a very great pleasure to me to declare this Museum open.

Mr. Goss thanked His Excellency for the kind reference made to his efforts in bringing into existence the Museum and said that but for the hearty and willing co-operation of many of his subordinates and friends in the department he would not have been able to make such collections of exhibits as were in the Museum.

Mr. Goss then handed to His Excellency the key of the building made of the pattern of a Forest Guard's axe and requested Sir Arthur to open the Museum with it. His Excellency then threw open the building to a large gathering of visitors and preceded by His Excellency they entered the hall and spent nearly an hour in examining the excellent collections.

Later in the evening His Excellency was entertained at a largely attended party given by Mr. Thiruvengadaswamy Moodaliar.

The Governor and party left Coimbatore this morning for the Anamalais which they will reach tomorrow afternoon. No official functions of any kind will take place either there or *en route*.

CHITRAL RELIEF COLUMN.

Departure from Nowshera.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, SEPTEMBER 26.

A message from Mardan, dated September 23rd states that the Chitral Relief Column, under command, of Colonel Crawford, of the 40th Pathans, marched out of Nowshera before daybreak this morning, and covered the sixteen miles to Mardan without any mishap.

The column consists of the 39th Garhwalis, the 40th Pathans, a section of No. 22 Mountain Battery, the 8th Company of the Madras Sappers and Miners, and a very large amount of mule transport.

On arrival at Mardan the Guides with their well known generosity placed their mess and swimming bath at the disposal of the column, and entertained all the Officers to a breakfast in their lovely garden.

General Barrow will accompany the relief column to Chitral on inspection duty, but he has not yet arrived, as it is surmised that he will join the troops at Chakdara.

The movable column leaves Nowshera for Chakdara on the 28th instant, where it will remain as a support

The road is in excellent condition, but the excessive heat is very trying for men.

ACTION FOR DAMAGES.

Defination of "Qualified" and Competent" Dentist.

LAMB vs. MIX.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 26.

The British Resident at Hyderabad had before him the case of Mr. Lamb vs. Dr. Mix, which arose out of an action in the Court of the Civil Judge of Secunderabad. who granted complainant a temporary injunction against the defendant from advertising himself as the only qualified Dentist in Secunderabad. The complainant also claimed damages to the extent of Rs. 1,000.

At the final hearing the case was dismissed. Dr. Mix, therefore appealed to the First Assistant Resident, who awarded Rs. 1,000 as damages to Dr Mix. Against the award Mr. Lamb made an application to the Resident for a revision of Major Haig's judgment. The Resident in disposing of the case said that his revisional powers under Section 622 of the Civil Procedure Code, were greater than those possessed by the High Courts in British India and permitted the case to be threshed out. If the words "competent dentist" and "qualified" had the same meaning, then any quack or herbalist might deem himself a qualified man. He held that the Lower Court was right. The defendant was a qualified Dentist, whereas the plaintiff was not, and the injunction obtained was utterly unwarrantable. The application of Mr. Lamb was rejected with costs throughout.

STAFF RIDES FOR CAVALRY OFFICERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 25.

This cold weather the Inspector-General of Cavalry will conduct three Staff Rides for Cavalry Officers, for the Northern Command, in the neighbourhood of the Jhelum and another near Jhansi for the Corps in the central part of India and a third in the Aurangabad District for Cavalry stationed further south.

By this method of grouping, expenses will, it is presumed, be reduced, and useful instruction afforded.

THE ALLEGED UNIVERSITY FRAUDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 25.

A University Frauds Case, which promises to be interesting, began here at the Egmore Police Court before the Presidency Magistrate to-day.

WEALTHIEST MAN IN RANGOON.

Property valued at Thirty Lakhs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, SEPTEMBER 25.

One of Rangoon's wealthiest citizens, Mr. Rangasawmy Moodliar, in an affidavit filed before the Chief Court in which he stood security for an appellant to the extent of Rs. 4,00,000 in a Privy Council case, values his movable and immovable property at upwards of Rs. 30,00,000.

CAPTAIN HUTCHINS LEAVES FOR BEAWAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPTEMBER 25.

It is with deep regret we had to say good-bye to-day to Captain W. Gordon Hutchinson, Second Assistant Resident of Hyderabad, to take up the responsible post of Political Agent at Beawar, Rajputana. During the two years Captain and Mrs. Hutchinson were in Hyderabad they endeared themselves to a large circle of friends, who wish them every prosperity in their new station.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

List of Business.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 26

List of business at the Meeting of the Council of the Governor-General on Friday the 28th of September 1906:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Richards to move for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and Amend the Law relating to Insolvency in British India as administered by Courts having jurisdiction outside the Presidency towns, the town of Rangoon and scheduled districts. Also to move that a Bill, together with statement of objects and reasons, relating thereto be published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in local official Gazettes in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Hon'ble Mr. Baker to move for leave to introduce a Bill to further to amend the Presidency Banks Act 1876. Also to move that the Bill together with a statement of objects and reasons relating thereto, be published only in English in the *Gazette of India*, in the *Calcutta Gazette*, in the *Fort Saint George Gazette* and the *Bombay Government Gazette*.

THE DECCAN CAPITAL.

Health and Sanitation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 25.

POONA is indeed in a sorry plight and I allude more especially to the city which is fiercely attacked with plague. Never before in the history of Poona has the plague probably been worse. Although the population has been reduced by more than one-half owing to the exodus into the suburbs the daily mortality for the past few days has been very nearly equal to what it was when the disease first appeared and spread havoc, caused panic and bred such hostile feeling against the Government. The policy is now to let the populace severely alone. People realize that segregation is the safest course and have, of their own accord, fled to outlying camps and hamlets to reside. Many every have gone out as far as Talegaon, which is about twenty miles westwards of Poona. To encourage segregation, Government, it is understood, are granting monetary assistance to their subordinates for the erection of huts and are also granting them daily allowances to cover cost of the journeying expenses into Poona.

During the last severe epidemic the firewood ran short and many corpses had to be burried hurriedly. So far things are not so bad now. In addition to General Richardson, who is camping out, Mr. Gibb, the Commissioner, who lives out on the Ganeshkhind Road, has had plague on his premises. Neither the Club nor any of the hotels so far have been in any way affected. There has been one case of plague amongst the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders and with this exception, the European troops are unaffected. Of the native regiments, the 121st Pioneers have a few cases.

The many friends of Mrs. Stanley Paterson, wife of the Colonel of the Highland Regiment, will rejoice to hear that she is now on the road to recovery. Major Rawlins about whose precarious condition reference was made last week died on Sunday last much to the dismay and regret of a large circle of friends. There was not a more popular officer in Poona. Mr. Broad of the Army Veterinary Department, who was taken to the Sassoon Hopital suffering from enteric, also succumbed on Monday last. Mrs. Monie and Mr Turnbull are both, I am glad to say, doing well. Another victim to enteric is Mr. Bruce of the Highland Regiment:—a number of the Highlanders are in hospital suffering from it, as well as the East Lancashire Regiment, but the former seem to have more recoveries. Dr. (Miss) Bernard, who was alluded to in a previous latter as working with such self-sacrificing devotion and zeal in the City at St. Margaret's Hospital has unfortunately been attacked with plague, but latest reports show that she is progressing formably. The Panch Howds Mission too, sad to relate have a few cases. It is very regrettable to record all this melancholy intelligence from Poona, a place which is looked upon as a sanatorium for troops, but it is felt one must do so. Things will never improve until the Municipality provide a proper drainage scheme for the City. Heroic measures seem necessary, and if the Municipality will not act, Government should step in. An outcry will probably occur if any interference with Municipal government is decided on, and questions will probably be asked in Parliament, but where the welfare of both Native and European community is at stake, there should be no hesitation in the matter. His Excellency the Governor, who is ever ready to see things with his own eyes, has been going round the City encouraging inoculation and suggesting sanitary improvements, so it is not improbable something will be done ultimately through his instrumentality.

The exodus of Government to Mahableshwar will soon commence. There are rumours that the Members of Council will move next week (on the 4th) which means probably that His Excellency will be starting also about then, but no definite plans have yet been made.

The Bishop is still unwell and unable to fulfil his engagements. The Reverend P.G. Tibbs, acting Chaplain of St. Paul's here, is transferred to Baroda and the Reverend L. M. Hasiope will replace him temporarily till he is moved to Satara in January or February next. The Reverend E. Hill, Chaplain of Ghorpuri, is transferred to the Bombay Cathedral in place of the Reverend R. Wormell and will leave next week for Bombay. Mr. Hill who only came out about six months ago has made himself very popular, amongst the troops here especially, and will therefore be much missed.

The Café Chantant promises to be one of the finest and I might add, most lengthy entertainments ever held in Poona. There are to be twenty turns during the evening, each lasting, it is said, ten minutes, all undertaken by amateurs in Poona and from Bombay and other places, and several professional artistes have promised their assistance also, and will come up from Bombay in the special train which has been chartered for the occasion. Some of the comic songs will be sung by a performer who was so successful at the Delhi Durbar. His Excellency the Governor's party will comprise no less than thirty-two ladies and gentlemen.

On Thursday the Agri-Horticultural Society of Western India, the presidentship of which is now filled by that enthusiastic gardener, Mr. R. B. Stewart, Inspector-General of Police—are holding their annual Flower Show at the Empress Gardens. His Excellency the Governor, and the Hon'ble Messrs. Fulton and Muir-Mackenzie and a large number of ladies and gentlemen have offered prizes. Great preparations are taking place for the event, which promises to eclipse all previous exhibitions.

Many of the private gardens now, in Poona, are looking very attractive and beautiful with the wealth of flowers and foliage in them, and some ladies and gentlemen who take an interest in horticulture are to be congratulated on the charming effects produced. The palm for the prettiest and best-laid out garden belongs probably to the lady who resides not very remote from Yerrowda, and who has succeeded in bringing her garden to its present excellent condition, entirely unaided by a *malee*. Another very prettily arranged garden is close to the Gymkhana. Groups of cosmos, a plant which does not seem to thrive in Bombay, but which does excellently here, and multi-coloured dahlias are the chief features of most gardens.

BANGALORE POISONING CASE

Enquiry into the Charge

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, SEPTEMBER 26.

Mr. H H. Sparks, Deputy Commissioner and Justice of the Peace in Mysore, to-day commenced the enquiry into the case in which Christy Vardon and William Mellor, Operatives in the Cauvery Power Works, at Sivasamudram, are charged with having on the 3rd instant, caused the death of a sweeper, named Narain, by administering to him carbolic acid mixed with brandy.

The charges are for murder and causing grievous hurt by administering a noxious drug and causing death by a rash and negligent act. The prosecution has conducted by Mr. L. Krishna Rao, the District Superintendent of Police, Mysore. Vardon was defended by Mr. Seshachariar advocate Mellor being represented by Mr. J. A. S. Lawrence Advocate, and Mr. B. S. Lawrence Barrister-at-law

The first witness examined was the sister of the deceased man, who stated that the deceased was sent for by the accused that night; that he went away from home quite sober but returned an hour later complaining that he was dying and saying that Vardon and Mellor saheb had given him medicine, mixed with brandy. His mouth was swollen and there was much vomiting and pain. He was taken to the hospital where he died.

Kandiah, a peon in the Volunteer Corps at Sevasamdram, stated that on the night in question Mellon and Vardon brought the deceased to him, saying that he was drunk and asked him to take the deceased home. The deceased was then in a semi-conscious condition, and on the way to the deceased's house the deceased told him he had been given poison in brandy by Vardon and Mellor.

Daniell, a compounder at Sivasamudram, partly corroborated that statement of the first witness.

There are fifteen witnesses for the prosecution. The trial is proceeding.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

Preferential Proposals.

RIFLE RAN

ting process in Sydney. The wines leave the vineyards in good order, but faulty corks and capsules give brith to the deterioration. Acidity sets up which the consumer mistakes for adulteration. The books of the department clearly prove this statement. So that after all, so far as wines are concerned, very little amendment in the present Act would be necessary to stamp out the cause of the trouble.

IT IS ONLY FAIR TO THE PRODUCERS

that this fact should be made known. The persons whose duty it is to put the wine up for retail purposes could easily protect the industry by carrying out their work on a more improved basis. It is in their interests to do so. During the tests which have been recently made by Mr. Mussa he has proved, for the first time in this country, that Australian wines contain manganese and iron. Professor Blunno expresses pleasure at this discovery, because there was a belief existing that the wines here lacked that rather important characteristic. It must now disappear, for in 25 samples analysed the constituents named were shown to exist. During the week Professor Blunno, at the suggestion of the State Premier, visited the National Park to obtain some specimens of a native grape vine, botanically called *vitis hypoglauca*. Some roots were secured, and these will be sent to the Government Experimental Station at Howlong, in the hope that they may prove useful in propagating phylloxera-resistant stocks by grafting. This farm is doing good work in the direction of raising plants clean of the disease. Tens of thousands of cuttings have been distributed in those districts of the State where phylloxera has appeared. In a few days the professor will go to the Pera Bore farm to superintend the planting of some there.

PASTORAL PROPERTIES.

During the last three years there has been a steady boom in pastoral properties in New South Wales, especially in small estates where cultivation on a limited scale was carried on. Many of these have changed hands at remunerative prices, and several were afterwards cut up into suitable blocks and resold, mostly to farmers from outside the State. The Government also came into the field as a purchaser of estates for closer settlement purposes. This naturally raised the value of pastoral freeholds situated in favourable positions. The question now arises: Are these raised values of an inflated character; if so, what has justified it? It is necessary to go back for a long period to find similar booms in land in this State. The severe drought of 1869 broke up early in 1870, and so quickly did the country recuperate that in less than two years a strong demand for pastoral properties set in, and stations brought prices the half of which could not be obtained in the nineties, although the freehold portions of the runs had been considerably increased, and sheep carried a heavier fleece. Yet, in spite of the high prices given in the early seventies, the purchasers for several years made considerably more than bank interest on the capital laid out. The rush of selectors into southern Riverina and the country south and south-west of the Murrumbidgee, which forced pastoralists to fight for the best parts of their runs, by having leased land made into freehold, by the buying out of selections, and by improvement purchases, converted what was considered a profitable investment into a ruinous venture. It can safely be said that of the body of men who bought stations during the boom time, not a tenth managed to steer their vessel clear of all shoals, and not half of that small percentage made money out of their original purchases. After events also helped to prove the inflated values of properties during that boom.

TOBACCO GROWING.

There is every prospect of a large increase during the ensuing season in the areas sown for tobacco. Mr Temple Smith, the officer in charge of the Government Experimental Tobacco Farm at Whitfield, reports that new and improved varieties of seed are being distributed to growers free of cost. Satisfactory prices have been realised for these varieties of tobacco during the last two seasons. Over 40 new growers have been supplied with seed for the coming season. Not only have good crops been grown in the valleys of the King, Ovens and other northern tributaries of the Murray, but very promising results have been obtained from the hill country in eastern Gippsland.

INDIANS IN VICTORIA.

A petition signed by eleven Indian residents of the Tweed River was presented to the House of Representatives yesterday by Mr. Ewing. It pointed out that they are growing sugar-cane, and have been successful in raising fair crops from their leased lands, but notwithstanding their industry they are penalised by being refused the bonus granted on cane grown by other British subjects. They protest against this disability, on the ground that it "is not in accordance with the traditions and spirit of the British Government, which recognises that all its subjects are entitled to equal opportunities, and that its laws and protection are not made for the advancement of certain classes to the injury or disadvantage of others."

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

The ordinary monthly meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, yesterday evening, when Mr. S M Edwards, I. C. S., President, occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. The following presents were announced and thanks voted to the donors:—From Calcutta—Journal and Proceedings of the Asiatic Society of Bengal, Vol II Nos 4 to 6 From Bangalore—Journal of the Ethnographical survey of Mysore, Parts I-II From new Hanen—Journal of the American Oriental Society Vol. XXVII, From New York—Rmeletin of the New York Public Library, Vol X No 8 From Manila—The Philippine Journal of Science, for August 1906, Mr. Rudrugunda C Artal was elected a corresponding member of the Society Mr Shames-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamesbedji Modi, B A then read a paper on old Age and suicides The President then read a paper on a Theoretical History of the Goddess Yellamma contributed by Mr Rudragonda Chalwirgodda Patil, District Deputy Collector, Belgaum, Both the papers will be published in the Society Journal the customary notes of thanks to the authors of the paper concluded the proceedings.

TENTS SUPPLIED TO GOVERNMENT, ETC.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar disposed of the suit filed by Mahomedbhai Nensi Khairas and three others, against N. C. Macleod, who is the assignee of the estate of S. M. McCausland, also, against McCausland himself; and against Walter Lang, Hormasji S. Lalinwala, and Haji Suleman Abdul Wahed. The case has been reported. The claim was for the value of tents supplied to the Kolhapore Durbar, the Provincial Camp, and the Government House, Bombay, at the Delhi Durbar, held in honour of the Coronation of His Majesty the the King-Emperor Edward VII, by H. E. Lord Curzon, Viceroy of India. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiffs against defendant 2, McCausland, for Rs. 35,679, with interest at 6 per cent per annum, from 13th January 1903, till this day; decree against defendant 1, Mr. Macleod, similarly to the extent of the assets of the second defendant in his hands. Execution to stay against second defendant, who was insolvent. Suit is against the other defendants, 3 to 5, dismissed with costs, including cost of the application for an adjournment made on 20th instant.

A LIEN UPON GOVERNMENT PROMISSORY NOTES.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar delivered judgment in the suit of Raisi Amarchand's firm against Narandas Parmanandas and another, in which the plaintiffs asked for a declaration of a lien or charge upon five Government Promissory Notes of Rs. 1,000 each, and certain interest and costs. The case has been reported. The first defendant alleged that the notes were not pledged; but were deposited for safe custody. His wife Ramkore, who was the second defendant, claimed them to be her property, on the strength of a will of one Bulkore, deceased. The Judge held that the notes were pledged by the first defendant, which fact was supported by a statement made by him in an insolvency proceeding in 1894. His Lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore to every case Gray or White hair" to its original colour without fail, having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not destroyed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer" sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot, 93, Hatton Road, London, England.

OUR NATURAL HISTORY COLUMN.

NO. 1.

Few, even among Naturalists, are aware that bears have filled a considerable place in history as valuable domestic beasts. Some hundreds of years ago the domestication of bears was quite a common practice throughout Scandinavia, including Denmark. Trained from infancy they were employed to carry loads and to draw carts. They also worked waterwheels and drew water from wells. But most ludicrous of all their functions they even supplanted mastiffs as watch dogs, and we may well imagine that the fear of a bear's "hug" did more than any penal laws could do to keep down burglary. As recently as the 19th century the sun-bear of the Malay States has been domesticated. Sir Stamford Raffles of Java and Singapore fame brought up a bear of this species in the nursery with his children and humanized it to such an extent that it really preferred a seat at table with champagne and mangosteens to the posture and diet of its ancestors.

Perhaps even more useful than a domestic bear would be a domestic zebra. Though poorly adapted as yet to colder climates the zebra would be of incalculable advantage in the tropics where the horse is subject to various ailments, from which the zebra is immune.

The Zebra is also not liable to be bitten by the tsetse fly, that direst of African scourges, from the effects of which mules and horses perish in thousands. That the zebra is tameable the Rothschilds of Tring have amply demonstrated, and we would humbly recommend the War Office to give a fair trial to zebras in the supply and transport service. Or at least an effective cross between the horse and the zebra might be obtained—a zebroid, no less useful than the ordinary mule but without its liability to disease and blood poisoning.

Domestication, however, does not improve animals all round. In certain ways it has the same degrading effect upon them that civilization has upon human beings. It relieves them from responsibility, and generates selfishness in the individual. The males of many species lose in domestic confinement that fine protective instinct which in the wild state leads them to shield the female and the young at their own expense. This is most noticeably the case where the animal ceases to be monogamous, so that parentage on the part of the male ceases to be acknowledged. Most fowls, including the guinea fowl and the duck, become polygamous in the domestic state—a sad deterioration of morals. In the same way the most advanced of human civilizations tend to lay less stress upon the sanctity of the marriage tie than what we are pleased to term the people of the more backward (though of course not savage) civilizations. Many backward countries in Europe and Asia could give America a lesson in this respect. It is often asked "What is the hardest worked domestic animal?" As regards pure physical endurance the camel holds the palm. It will carry a heavier weight and so further on less food than the horse. It will travel for days across the desert without eating and drinking, by means of the wonderful "water-cells" within its stomach. It possesses thereby a wonderful reserve of vitality. Moreover its life is infinitely longer than that of the horse, as it goes on increasing in strength and endurance for about fifty years, while the average of a horse's working life is sixteen under the most favourable conditions. But though the camel is capable of far greater endurance than the horse, it might be quite true to describe the horse as actually the hardest-worked animal. More horses are worked beyond their capacity of endurance than camels are, because the horse is the beast of burden employed by the more impatient and busy nations in the world, while the masters of camels, e. g., Arabs, are seldom so pressed for time. The beast of a lazy man can generally indulge in laziness itself. The power of abstention from food is one which invariably calls forth our surprize and admiration, whether in the animal or human being. Succi, the professional faster, made a fortune by his exhibitions, and many, moved by the lust of gold, have essayed to follow his example. In the feathered world great feats of fasting are associated with the nesting season. Several species of birds abstain from food while "sitting," but it would be difficult to surpass the endurance of the male emu, which incubates for fifty or sixty days without touching food or water. The record in this direction must, however, be reached by Mr. Bell the Naturalist's boa constructor, which lived for 360 days without touching food, and then showed no sign of illness.

To return to emus. These curious denizens of Australia have been successfully bred in Britain, even North of the Tweed. Emus are daily becoming rarer in the Australian plains, and unless they are artificially bred and domesticated may quite possibly follow the quaint dodo to extinction. The emu is a powerful bird, and so brawny is its thigh muscle, that the kick of the male—a forward kick—is a treat not to be indulged in with impunity. Should any of our readers be attacked by an emu, we should advise him to seize the infuriated bird by the neck, a process which is more likely to calm him than any other, and one which after all is considerably easier than to catch birds by coating their tails with lime. Though the emu can fly no more than his brother the ostrich, he can run like the wind and can jump a fence six feet high. He is exceedingly hardy and can bear great cold as well as extreme heat. His digestive apparatus is no less remarkable than that of the ostrich, and should your carpenter leave his bag of tools anywhere in the neighbourhood of an emu, the contents will probably find their way into the bird's maw. Glass, nails, potsherds, dolls, collars and cuffs all are grist to the emu's mill. Inquisitiveness is another marked characteristic of the emu. Mr. Richard Bell, of Castle O'er, near Dumfries, who has been most successful in breeding both emus and rheas (a South American species of the same genus) records how his "two monsters" once descries a nurse and baby crossing their enclosure. Moved by curiosity the female emu—Jenny by name—made up to the nurse and pulled the veil off the baby's face. Whereupon the frightened servant took to her heels and rapidly placed a fence between herself and Mistress Inquisitive.

As mentioned above, the male alone does the incubating. When the female has laid about a dozen eggs of some five or six inches long, and weighing on an average a pound and a half a piece, her duties are completed, and the male should be left in undisturbed possession of the nest. He not only incubates, but rears the young when hatched. To conclude with a quotation from Mr. Bell's interesting account of his strange pets. "Young emus are most amusing creatures, as from a few weeks old they perform all sorts of antics, such as throwing themselves on their backs, then leaping a considerable height off the ground, meanwhile kicking in the same way as the adult birds do when they are engaged in a game of romps." Old and young alike sometimes indulge in a quadrille. "They would go through some preliminary steps, then all meet in a common centre, with their breasts brought close together and their heads and necks stretched straight up in the air: then they would 'open out', change places, and repeat the manœuvre over and over again." In short, an emu nursery is hardly less fascinating than a human nursery.

At the Meeting of the Synod of the Church of England in Ceylon at Colombo last week, which was attended by the Metropolitan, the Rev. A.E. Dibden proposed the following Resolution:—"We, the Synod of the Church of England in Ceylon, have heard with deep interest of the formation of the National Missionary Society of India, an indigenous organisation for the carrying on of Missionary work unaided by European and American Societies and relying upon the people of India for supply of men and means. We desire to assure this Society of our brotherly sympathy and to express the hope that, by the blessing of Almighty God, it may be a means of greatly developing and extending a practical interest in Missionary work among Indian Christians, and of doing much towards occupying the wide fields not yet touched by existing agencies, and so of taking the Gospel to many of our fellow subjects in India to whom it has not yet been preached. We hope that the extension of the operations of Society to Ceylon may be the means of stirring up Missionary ardour in this Island." The Rev. G. B. Ekanayaka seconded the Resolution, which was carried unanimously.

REORGANISATION OF TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The Committee and its Scope.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT).

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 25.

A Resolution in the Commerce Department states that the Committee which has been appointed to consider the Telegraph Reorganisation question will consist of the following:—

President.—Sir Lewis Tupper.

Members.—Mr. L. A. S. Porter, C. S., Mr. Leach, Deputy Director-General of Telegraphs, Mr. Maxwell, Postmaster-General, Punjab, Mr. Lees, Telegraph Department, Mr. Kellner, P. W. Department Accounts.

Secretary—Mr. G. Rainy, C. S.

The points which the Committee will investigate are the following:—(1) Whether the scheme of decentralisation drawn up by the Departmental Committee of 1904 may be adopted as it stands or whether any, or if so what, modifications are necessary.

2.—What alterations should be made in the staff and office establishment of the Director, if the decentralisation scheme is adopted.

3.—Whether the existing organisation of the Superior Staff of the Department and the distribution of the work is satisfactory and, if not, what alterations should be made in particular. Whether clearer distinction should be made between Administration, Traffic and Inspection on the one hand, and Construction and Engineering on the other.

4.—Whether the existing system of Recruitment, Training and Duties of the Upper Subordinate Establishment is satisfactory, and, if not, what changes should be made.

5.—Whether an expert Traffic Officer should be brought out from England to examine the Traffic working of the Department to make suggestions for its improvement.

Note.—If the Committee find they are in a position to recommend the immediate appointment of an expert they should submit detailed proposals to Government at as early a date as possible in anticipation of their report.

6.—What measures should be taken to promote closer and more intimate relations between the Post Office and the Telegraph Department in the matter of Combined Offices, and what principles should govern the opening of new departmental offices, and the combining of offices already separate.

7.—Whether the Accounts and Audit system of the Telegraph Department should be amalgamated with that of the Post Office.

8.—Whether any and, if so, what changes are required in the existing organisation of the Check Office in view of the expansion of Message Traffic and, in particular whether any part of the work can be transferred to any Accounts Department; and whether any part of the work can be decentralized, and transferred to the Circle Officers whom it is proposed to create.

THE SIGNALLING ESTABLISHMENT

9.—What changes should be made to improve the existing organization of the Signalling Establishment, and in particular whether strictly local and non-pensionable services should be formed in the Presidency towns, and other large centres. Whether female signallers should be employed in the Department and, if so, to what extent and under what restriction; what alterations should be made in the present mode of classification and remuneration of Signallers, and to what extent their earnings should be regulated by their actual outturn of work, by the general introduction of "Pie money" or some similar system.

10.—Whether a scheme can be devised for the automatic increase of the Signalling Establishment in proportion to the actual increase in traffic, the strength of the Controling Establishment being increased in fixed proportion to the increase in the lower grades.

11.—Whether any, and, if so, what changes are called for in the existing Stores system of the Telegraph Department.

12.—Whether it is advisible to decentralize the work of the Department to a large extent in great cities.

FREE SCOPE OF ENQUIRY.

The Committee are not limited by the terms of the reference to the specific questions indicated, but are free to take any matter connected with the main object of their appointment, which is to submit proposals for the improved organization of the Indian Telegraph Department in all its branches. Any defects in the working or suggestions for improvements, which may come to their notice, should be carefully considered and so for as necessary, appropriate proposals should be made.

The Committee or, as many of their number as are able to take up their duties by that date will assemble at Simla on the 28th of September.

From the 1st of November onwards, the headquaters of the Committee will be at Calcutta, and from two to three months will be spent on tour.

The members will visit important mercantile Cities and other places at their discretion, where their enquiries and inspections are likely to be useful. The Government of India trust that Local Governments will afford them all the assistance which they may require and comply with any requests for information and advice which may be addressed to them by the Committee through their Secretary.

In addition to telegraph officially, the Committe will be at liberty to take the evidence of members of Mercantile firms, by which the eltegraph is largely used, who may be willing to give evidence, as also of officers in Government offices, who have any considerable experience of the despatch and receipt of telegrams.

The Committee should submit its reports in six months, or earlier, if practicable.

The Resolution appointing the above Commission and discussing the points to be considered runs as follows:—

For some time past the organisation and work of the Telegraph Department, in all its branches, have been occupying the close attention of the Government of India.

From the time when construction first began in 1850-51, its history covers a period of little more than half a century. In these fifty-five years the number of miles opened, has risen from nothing to 64,730; the number of miles of wire from nothing to 243,840; and the number of paid messages now exceeds ten millions in the year.

THE CHEAPENING OF TELEGRAMS

Successive reductions in the charges, for all classes of telegrams, have placed telegraph facilities within the reach of all, and the Government of India believe that the efficiency of its service being thoroughly appreciated by the public is a record of which any Department may well be proud. And it may be confidently anticipated that the future will not be unworthy of the past. But if this is to be accomplished it is essential that the Department should not be handicapped by obsolete methods or faulty organisation.

The expansion of work has, in recent years, become enormous. The organisation which was suitable in its infancy cannot be expected, without modification, to fully meet the requirements of maturity. The mere multiplication of Establishment is no remedy, and must, in the end, be absolutely fatal, both to economy and efficiency.

New conditions call for new methods, and it is for this reason that the Government of India deem it necessary to review the work of the Telegraph Department in all branches, examine the manner of recruitment, the mode of work, and the distribution of responsibility.

One particular aspect may be mentioned which makes the need of reform specially urgent. So long as the Department was comparatively small it could be administered conveniently and efficiently from one centre, under the immediate personal control of a single head, but the time when this could be done has already past.

In the year 1904 the Government of India was impressed, by the immense volume of work with which the Direction was burdened, and a small Departmental Committee was constituted to prepare a detailed scheme of Decentralisation, but before final orders could be passed, it became necessary to postpone the decision until the prior question of the amalgamation of the Post Office and Telegraph Departments had been settled.

The reorganisation, must, however, in any case precede the amalgamation, and may render it unnecessary provided that the work of the two Departments be properly co-ordinated. It is not fusion, therefore, but co-ordination is the policy which the Government of India have adopted as suitable for the purpose.

The scheme of decentralisation, submitted by the Departmental, Committee provided for the constitution of six Circles, each in charge of a single officer; for the delegation to these officers of large powers, and for the reorganisation of the Staff of the Direction and its Office Establishment.

The scheme which was prepared, cannot be introduced at once for various reasons, it being thought, for example, that the Telegraph and Postal Circles should be conterminous. Another reason for postponement is that it ought to be considered, whether the present distribution of duties amongst the higher officers of the Department might not be improved. It should be decided how many officers are required for strictly Scientific work and how many for Construction and Maintenance; and how many for Traffic so that the Decentralisation scheme necessarily involves some re-adjustment of the higher appointments. And the Government of India also believe that considerable improvements might be effected in the recruitment and training of the Upper Subordinate Establishment.

The Government of India are also disposed to consider favourably the employment of

SPECIAL OFFICERS

and note that it has been suggested that an expert Traffic Officer should be obtained from England for a limited period to inspect the system of traffic in this country and advise Government as to its improvement.

The Government of India also consider that the question of the Signalling Establishment is one calling for immediate consideration. It is pointed out that in England the standard average of 24 telegrams per operator per hour is insisted on, while in India the average outturn in Combined and Departmental Offices together amounts to six or seven per hour. It is possible that widely different conditions may make the English standard impossible of attainment in India, but that an improvement can and ought to be made is clear. In this connection it will be necessary to consider how far signallers should be remunerated by fixed salaries and how far by earnings proportionate to the amount of work done, such as a fixed subsistence allowance and additional remuneration for each message despatched. The Government also note the necessity of considering the question of changes in the recruitment of signallers, such, for example, as the establishment at the Presidency towns, and possibly at some other large centres, of purely local non-pensionable servants, and of the employment of female telegraphists.

Finally, the Government of India consider that the question of great importance is that of Combined Post and Telegraph Offices, and that, wherever possible, this should be steadily enforced; and they consider that in other respects, notably in the Accounts system, the relations of the two Departments might be closed.

ARCHÆOLOGICAL NOTES.

Diving for Spanish Treasure.

THE Auld Brig o' Ayr, writes a correspondent, is one of the most picturesque bridges in Scotland, or for that matter, in Great Britain. But owing to its unsafe condition, the Ayr Town Council have been projecting its destruction. Lovers of Burns, however, have exerted themselves to preserve a landmark so intimately associated with the "ploughman poet." The bridge will be effectually preserved and repaired by the combined action of the Burns Club in the West of Scotland, so that adorers of the poet will still be able to include it in their pilgrimage.

Talking about bridges, one of the finest mediæval stone bridges in Scotland is the "Auld Brig" at Stirling. For centuries it was the only bridge across the Lower Forth, so that its importance as the gate of the Highlands can hardly be exaggerated. The arches are four in number, the two centre ones being very much higher than the others, with the result that the incline on both sides is considerable. The roadway is too narrow to admit of more than a single vehicle at a time; but this, of course, made for security in the ancient days of war.

Without doubt the most interesting archæological enterprise now proceeding in Scotland is the search for Spanish treasure in Tobermory Bay off the Isle of Mull. The Spanish galleon "Florencia" was wrecked here in 1588, after having successfully escaped the galleys and fireships of the English and circumnavigated the stormy Cape Wrath. As was customary with Spanish flagships in the era of the Armada, the Florencia carried great store of treasure in gold, plate and gems. The Clan Maclean, who inhabited the Isle of Mull, regarded this treasure as their lawful booty, but, being too ignorant for salvage operations themselves, they long resisted the efforts of others to recover the spoil of the sea. The Dukes of Argyll, who claimed over-lordship in Mull, attempted to replete their coffers by Spanish gold and employed a Swedish expert to salve the wreck so early as the 17th century. In 1661 the hull was reported intact, many relics, including cannon, were recovered, and the salvors, working under direction of the Swede, were about to approach the strong room in the poop when the Clan Maclean drove them away and built a fort overlooking the Bay from which point of vantage they frustrated all further attempts at Bay, from which point of vantage they frustrated all further attempts at Salvage. Now after nearly two and a half centuries, a syndicate has been formed to recover the treasure and an arrangement entered into with the present Duke to divide the finds. But, owing to the movement of the sea bottom and the constant shifting sand, the task is infinitely harder than before. The charts prepared in 1661 and 1669 can only afford a vague indication of the whereabouts of the wreck, which is supposed to have sunk at least thirty feet into the sand. The work began in 1903. The defective apparatus of previous explorers—diving bells from which men wrought with hooks and tongs—have been replaced by the most powerful modern contrivances under the able direction of Captain Burns of the British Marine Salvage Association. In 1904 the operations languished, but last year a vigorous search was carried on. A large mound of sand was prospected and many interesting curios came to light including guns, pistols, cannon balls, bottles, blunderbusses and Spanish gold coins (doubloons). The bottom of the sea was effectively photographed a powerful sand-sucking pump was set to work, and when sufficient material had been cleared away, a Priestman digger was employed to clear away solid obstruction and to pierce shafts, as was supposed, close to the stern of the galleon. A prescribed area comprising about 100 square feet of the sand bank was thus thoroughly explored but the galleon was not discovered. Rightly refusing to be daunted by this failure, the syndicate is continuing its labours this summer over a wider area. The search is simplified by means of a delicate apparatus which can indicate where metal or wood in any quantity is buried underground even though covered by the sea. Unless this apparatus fails to act up to expectation, the spot where the galleon lies hidden must eventually be brought to light, and the patience and energy of the excavators will be rewarded by a find of exceptional interest and importance.

N. B.—Since then notes were written we hear that some more interesting relics have been recovered—a solid silver plate eleven inches in diameter, a powerful mortar, and a hand grenade ready loaded.

COPMLAINT AGAINST A MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

In the High Court, yesterday, the Hon. Mr. Justice Aston and the Hon. Mr. Justice Heaton, disposed of an application in which Ramchander Krishna Bogle asked for the revocation of an order sanctioning his prosecution for giving false evidence and making a false complaint against Ravji Gopal Sadre, a pleader and Municipal Commissioner in the Mofussil. Mr. G.A. Rele appeared for the applicant. Mr. K. H. Kelkar appeared for the opponent, namely, by the Pleader and Municipal Commissioner.

The facts were these: Aplicant instituted criminal proceedings against the opponent for intimidation, in that he had threatened to take the applicant's life. Process was issued against the opponent, and he was put upon his trial before Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Wyllie, Cantonenment Magistrate of Belgaum. Applicant repeated the statement about the intimidation in the course of his evidence, and then begged for permission to withdraw the complaint. Opponent protested, and said that the matter should be decided on its merits. The Court ultimetely granted the prayer of the applicant, and gave him leave to withdraw the proceedings. Opponent was discharged.

Eventually, the applicant applied for sanction to prosecute the applicant for bringing a false charge against him and for giving false evidence in the support. Colonel Wyllie gave the sanction. Applicant appealed against it to Mr. Walker, the Sessions Judge, who, however, confirmed the order of the Lower Court. Applicant then came to the High Court, and obtained a rule to show cause why the order for sanction should not be revoked. His pleader urged before their lordships that no final order having been passed in the case, which was not adjudicated upon its merits, the sanction was null and void. Their lordships dismissed the rule, and declined to revoke the sanction for prosecution.

A COMMERCIAL ENQUIRY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The following Circular letter is issued to most of the Trading Bodies, Associations, Unions and individual merchants, but as they do not cover the whole field of traders interested in the Railway Traffic, I shall be very glad to receive direct opinion of those of your readers, who are so interested. With this notice I beg, you will be good enough to publish this letter in your wide spread paper:—

"The Committee of the Grain Merchants' Association, Bombay, are unanimous in holding that the Railway Receipts should be declared to be transferable and negotiable instruments carrying title to property in the same manner as Bills of Lading.

"Under their instructions, therefore, I beg to enquire of you if your Body or Association is of the same opinion. And if it is, would it join this Association in moving the Government of India for an early legislation?"—Yours, etc.,

NARANJI HARIBHAI,
Honorary Secretary, the Grain Merchants' Association.

PARISIAN NOTES.

PRESIDENT'S NEW COOK.

Epidemic of Murders.

HAT RAISING IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

PARIS, SEPTEMBER 7.

No rain has yet fallen, and there is still no immediate prospect of the dry spell ending. Nevertheless the conditions have wholly changed for the better, and to-day were very pleasant. It is still warm, indeed, but for the experiences of the past week, it would be regarded as not, for the temperature is still in the eighties during the early afternoon, but a deliciously cool breeze is blowing, the authorities have managed to find a little water to sprinkle on the roads, and people are no longer going about gasping for breath, and muttering maledictions about the fearful heat.

Perhaps the heat wave may be held partly accountable for the epidemic of murders, assaults, and crimes of all kinds which is so prevalent, as no day passes without many demonstrations of rage, jealousy, or revenge, ending in acts of homicide. One of the most tragic and painful of these daily tragedies is that of a man employed in wine vaults, who in a sudden fit of anger strangled his wife, and then hung the corpse over the bannisters to make believe she had committed suicide. Their married life had been of late singularly unhappy owing to the propensity of the woman for strong drink. No amount of pleadings or remonstrances on the part of the husband had the slightest effect. As he was stacking bottles in a grocer's shop he was told that his wife was lying in a drunken stupor in the little garden at the back of their house, while the children, left to themselves played about in the streets. He immediately ran home, and the neighbour heard a furious altercation succeeded by dead silence. The woman had been strangled by her infuriated husband, and her body dangled against the bannisters, with a rope hitched round the neck. The husband went off to the Commissary of Police to report his wife's suicide, but that official was dissatisfied with the account, and, gradually wormed the truth out of the wretched man. He was at once put under arrest, and the body of the woman was removed to the Morgue.

President Fallieres has sent away his chief, and engaged instead a "cordon bleu," that is to say, a female cook, worthy to wear the blue riband of the order of the Saint Esprit, which a duke, according to an old story, once took off his neck and placed round that of his servants, in his enthusiasm over her cookery. Feminism thus scores tremendously at the palaces of the Elysee. M Fallieres's decision does not argue indifference towards his food; on the contrary. He found his chef good enough; but he lacked one supreme quality. He failed in certain dishes of the President's native Caronne, which are said to reach the ne plus ultra of gastronomic art. Therefore, he has had to go and M Fallieres sent for a learned lady artist from his own country to superintend the kitchens of the Elysee. The President is said by his friends to be the greatest gourmet who has ever been chief of the State under the Third Republic. His knowledge of wines is remarkable, and as a connoisseur of brandies he has, it appears never been beaten. His friends test his taste with different cognacs closely allied, but he unerringly names the brand, the variety of the brand, and the vintage year, and has never yet been once out. When President of the Senate, after dinner one day he was offered five cognacs to taste, so nearly akin that all the party was ready to wager, against his distinguishing them. But he have the brand and the year of each without a mistake. Naturally on the table of such a gastronomist everything is perfect, and his new female cook from the Garonne is a wonder.

When Madame du Gast, the well-known sportswoman, returned from a tour in Morocco some months ago, she had her busy brain full of projects for the development of agriculture in that country. She has since been consulting the friends whom she left behind her in the Sultan's dominions, and the result is that she is about to start again for Morocco with a complete programme. Madame du Gast has just explained that her idea is to enter into relations with natives on the coast or in the interior, to lease land from them, and to cultivate it on the most approved principles. If the money derived from the crops of maize, wheat or barley suffices to recoup her, she will, she says, be satisfied as her main object is the extension of French influence. She is supported in her energetic efforts by her Government which "an agricultural mission," and has been asked to report to it full details of the land thus acquired, the mode of colonisation adopted, and the results obtained. M. Regnault, the French Minister at Tangier, is also informed of this mission, in a letter from M. Bourgeois, and is requested to instruct all his officials to render every assistance to Madame du Gast, and to back in her dealings with the Moroccan authorities. The lady, who personally undertakes all pecuniary responsibilities, as she will not be in receipt of any remuneration from the Government, expects to return to Paris about the end of next month, when she will put the finishing-touch to her arrangements, going back to Morocco for hard work at the new year.

M. Charles Muller, who has just returned to Paris, says that he did his best to be confronted with the murderess of his father, but that the local magistrate at Interlaken would not consent to this. He will never know what led a woman, who was in appearance so amiable, but in character so bloodthirsty, thus to kill a man whom she had plenty of time to identify, as she had been his neighbour for a full week. Nor again will he ever know the name of the man who passed himself off as her husband, and who disappeared without leaving the faintest trace. Naturally, M. Charles Muller had noticed the couple who occupied the next table in the dining room. The man was a big fellow, too smartly dressed, with hands ill kept, as if stained with acids or deformed by hard toil. The young woman was pale and had a reserved manner, and M. Charles Muller could not help pitying her for having so uncouth a mate.

"Ought a gentleman when entering a railway carriage to raise his hat to the passengers already seated?" is the question which the Figaro has been putting to its readers, and to-day we are treated to a series of opinions on this topic. The ladies who write in answer display a remarkable unanimity of opinion. One and all declare that a gentleman should bow on entering a railway compartment. One asks why such a question need have been put, the answer is so obvious. Another our familiar friend "Old Subscriber," sight for the days when the father and grandfather of the present generation invariably uncovered respectfully before woman. To them, goes on the lady, politeness was a kind of sport, in fact, the most elegant and charming of all sports, and strangely enough this correspondent pretends not to ament the fact that she is old, as she has lived in those wonderful days which were not like the present, when the youth of the world ignore their elders. One fair writer is terribly exacting. She considers that everyone who steps into the railway train ought to salute the male passengers once and the ladies twice.

When it comes to sorting out the men's views it is at once apparent that they are by no means of one mind. It depends on circumstances, is what most say. One maintain that a railway compartment is a public place within the meaning of the Act, therefore it is not necessary for a man to remove his hat. But he promptly qualifies this assertion by adding that if ladies are present, and if it is necessary to pass by them, one should invariably raise the hat—which is about the most sensible answer yet sent in. Certain views are strictly original, as, for instance, that of the man who says, "When I enter a railway compartment already occupied, if ladies are seated, I bow to them. If there are only men present, I first look to see what newspapers they are reading. If their journals reflect my own views, I salute them. If they do not, I keep my hat on. This excellent person, however, does not explain what he does when he finds fellow-passengers equally divided in their choice for and against his own views. Perhaps he does not know himself. In the meantime, further expressions of opinion are asked for, and, doubtless; this interesting question will shortly be invested with a satisfactory solution.

PLAGUE IN BOMBAY.

THE public are informed that arrangements have been made for free inoculation against Plague at the 10 Municipal Dispensaries in the City during week days by qualified medical men who have been specially instructed.

Plague is showing signs of an increase and it is hoped that people will take advantage of the facilities now given to them.

Free inoculations are done at the following places:—Municipal No 1 District Registrar's Office at 91-93 Frere Road, No 2 District Registrar's Office at Kolsa Mohalla, No 3 District Registrar's Office at No 945, Jail Road, No 4 District Registrar's Office at No 2 Bapu Khote St, No 5 District Registrar's Office at No 248 Grant Road, No 6 District Registrar's Office at No 8 Kandewadi Lane, No 7 District Registrar's Office at No 8 Ripon Road, No 8 District Registrar's Office at No 11 Foras Road, No 9 District Registrar's Office at No 944 Naigaum Road, No 10 District Registrar's Office at No 267 A Delisle Road.

J. A. TURNER,
Executive Health Officer.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WORK FOR THE UNSKILLED.

No one denies that in the present-day state of competition and struggle it is skilled labour that tells. The nurse, music teacher, cook, or typewriter who is fortunate enough to have been well trained and fitted for her work stands the best chance. But all girls cannot afford a special training, and yet have to earn their own living—a cruel fact which is becoming less evident every day, for parents are realizing that the best thing they can bestow on their daughters is a training in some particular line of work equal in thoroughness to the one they would give their sons. Still, the untrained girl remains with us, and let her take heart of grace. She is valuable if she only knew it. There is plenty of work for her if she really wants it and will use her brains to find it. Why should she not work up for herself a sewing connexion? I don't mean dressmaking; I mean household mending and darning. I know so many busy women who would give much to know of some capable girl who would take off their hands every week much of their own personal and household mending—women who perhaps buy a blouse and find that it wants some little alteration which they have not time to do themselves, and would not dream of asking their dressmaker to do, for she would scoff at such a request. Here is just where the untrained girl comes in, and if she is dainty with her fingers and can do such things as lacemending all the better for her. This kind of work could either be done at her own home, or she could go to her client's house, say, once a week. Again there are many places in London—one literally tumbles over them—where hair can be washed and shampooed, etc., but ladies find it sometimes a nuisance to make a special journey for this. Moreover, the hair wants constant, not spasmodic, attention. Is there anyone in London who would be willing to go round to ladies' houses regularly making an hourly charge to brush, wash, massage, rub on tonic, and generally care for the hair? If so, she would soon find as much work as she could do, and if to this she could undertake the care of the nails, again so much the better.

SHOPPING AS A PROFESSION.

The girl who knows her way about the shops, and which are the best for especial things, could find work in shopping for the woman who lives in the country, and cannot come to town to do it for herself. If a girl has artistic tastes let her go in for the care of window boxes and cut flowers. The care of these takes more time than the head of the household can always give. In short, in these busy days, when society demands so much, it needs must be that there is work both useful dainty crying out to be done, if only the untrained girl will recognize it—work which is essentially hers alone for it does not come under the heading of skilled labour. Neither does it require an amount of outlay to start a connexion—a few cards well printed, and left at the houses of likely people. What is required is the determination to use one's brains and energy, and to be a true artist by doing thoroughly, and as perfectly as possible, whatever work is taken in hand—remembering, too, that no matter how loudly work cries out to be done, it will never come to you. You have to find it. And that when seeking it Sir George Grove's favourite saying to his musical students will prove a true one, "It's dogged as does it."

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

A WEEKLY meeting of the members of the Bombay Municipal Standing Committee was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoolla presiding. Amongst the members present were Sir Sassoon J. David, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Mr. W. L. B. Souter, Mr. James MacDonald, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, the Hon. Mr. Vithaldass D. Thakersey, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Kallandass Keshavdass, Drs. K. R. Badadanuji, D. B. P. Master, and N. N. Katr

BY THE WAY.

THE "SEAS" AND MOUNTAINS OF THE MOON.

THE theory put forward by the American geologist Mr. G. K. Gilbert that the lunar volcanoes are really scars made by the bombardment of the moon by meteoric swarms is recalled by the annual report of the Paris Observatory. M. Loewy has obtained magnificent lunar photographs with his great equatorial Coude for the "Atlas Photographique de la Lune"; and, examining these, he finds that Mr. Gilbert's theory of meteors revolving round the earth and occasionally colliding with the moon is sufficient to account for the phenomena of the lunar formations, the annexation of the meteors having taken place while the moon was sufficiently plastic to enable them to become attached without being entirely absorbed or their individual forms changed. A similar bombardment of the earth ages ago has been suggested to account for an unusual abundance of meteoric fragments in the vicinity of a big depression in Arizona.

THE FLITTING OF THE SWALLOW.

Few birds are more warmly welcomed to English shores than the swallows, and their departure always leaves one with a pang of regret. Their comings and goings are recorded with a care that proves their popularity, and it is surprising to find how much the dates vary, according to the weather and the locality. Last year swallows were not seen at Aberdeen after September 12, at Aberystwith after September 25, or at Durham after September 26. Stragglers, however, lingered round Maidstone till October 17, tarried at St. Albans till October 20, and were last been at Broxbourne on November 17.

A MUNICIPAL BONANZA.

What would the critics of English municipal enterprise say to the story of a Canadian town as just relates by a special correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*? Port Arthur on Lake Superior, already famous for its possession of the largest grain elevator in the world, has, it seems, another title to notice as "the only town on the American Continent which owns and operates all of its utilities." One-half of its expenditure is paid by the profits on its waterworks, lighting plant, tramways, and telephone. And its Mayor has proudly declared: "I confidently expect to see the day when the property-owners of this town will walk up to the auditor's office and each receive a cheque as his proportional share of the profits from the operation of our utilities, after his taxes are paid."

THE HOMBURG SPRINGS

If the two new mineral springs just discovered at Homburg furnish anything like the quantity of water provided by the seven already in use, the famous German resort will never have cause for anxiety over its supply. Homburg's most famous spring, the Elizabeth—named after the Landgravine Elizabeth, an English princess—still furnishes about 8,000 litres in twenty-four hours, while the Kaiserbrunnen, next in rank, supplies, 24,000 litres in the same period. The mildest of the Homburg waters, that from the Ludwigsbrunnen, is yielded at the rate of 43,000 litres a day. By the way, how many people are aware that 100,000 bottles of the Homburg waters, corked in stone bottles, are exported every year! Thousands are sent annually to the Dutch Indies and other tropical countries.

THE SEE OF TRURO.

The See of Truro, to which Dr. Stubbs has just been appointed, is, we learn from *Truth*, worth £3,000 a year, with residence. The Bishop's patronage consists of twenty-eight livings—most of them of very small value—two archdeaconries, and the canonries in the Cathedral, two of which are endowed. The episcopal residence—which was not occupied by Bishop Gott—is the old rectory at Kenwyn, near Truro, a sufficiently large house, with pleasant gardens and grounds. It was named "Lis Escop" by Archbishop Benson when he came into Cornwall in 1877, and has been let for some years past to Canon Corfe.

WEEKDAY CHURCH-GOING IN GLASGOW.

An interesting development in the religious life of Glasgow was made recently, when the plan of opening one of the city churches on week-days was begun. The church selected was St. Enoch's, which is to be open from 9 a. m. till 6 p. m. with a daily service, without sermon, from 1.15 to 1.45, p. m. During the day many people entered the building, and at the service there was a congregation which filled the centre of the area. Business men were there in large numbers, and prominent among a representative group of divines were the Rev. Professor Cooper and the Rev. Dr. Hunter. The service was conducted by the Rev. Archibald Maclaren, pastor of the church.

AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The new mail arrangements which the Australian Common-wealth Government has decided upon will, the *Magazine of Commerce* points out, entail the entry of a powerful and State-supported line into a branch of shipping where the competition is already exceeding keen. The syndicate to supply the new line is composed of Sir James Laing and Sons, Lord Armstrong Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, Messrs. William Beardmore and Sons, and Mr. Potter, and by February 1908 it is to have a new fleet of eight steamers, each of a contract speed of fifteen knots, and of not less than 11,000 tons. The suggested subsidy is to be not less than £125,000, and a quarter of a million has been mentioned.

THE NEWSPAPER IN CHINA.

Dr. A. W. P. Martin, in writing in the *World's Work* on the signs of progress now visible on every side at Pekin, makes reference to the newspaper. Numerous dailies are published, and in order to reach the masses, who are too illiterate to read for themselves, there are reading-rooms on the corners at which the papers are read and expounded. Those places have the air of a wayside chapel, and, indeed, the innovation is confessedly borrowed from the methods of missionaries. A placard admonished speaker and hearer that they are not to discuss the reigning dynasty, though of course they are free to thunder away against foreigners and foreign countries. To reach the rural population, travelling expositors (or itinerant preachers) are sent from place to place, and are welcomed by the people.

IRISH GARDENS.

Mr Watson, Curator of Kew, recently visited Ireland for the purpose of seeing some of the more notable gardens in that country. A very interesting report of his visit appears in the *Kew Bulletin*, just issued. Here is an extract:

I have no hesitation in saying that of all the country I have seen Ireland is as well provided by nature with conditions favourable to high-class land cultures—including agriculture, horticulture, and forestry—as the best. . . . If the most were made of the land by employing upon it the best of its people—and there are no better gardeners than Irishmen when they are allowed to use their intelligence—Ireland would soon become the richest instead of, as it now, the poorest division of the United Kingdom. The most interesting garden in Ireand, Mr. Watson says, is that of Mr. Thomas Acton, at Kilmacurragh, while that of Lord Barrymore, at Fota, is described as "one of the most delightful in the world."

THE HEALTHIEST HAT.

What is the most healthy sort of hat? If temperature is the test, then, according to the *Scottish Field*, the Panama wins easily. In some experiments made the other day a small thermometer placed inside one of these hats, worn by a man who sat in the sunshine for a quarter of an hour, registered the temperature at 78deg. Fahrenheit. On the other hand, motoring and yachting caps are the hottest, their temperature in the same circumstances being 98deg. Other hats gave the following results: Straw Homburg, 80deg.; ordinary straw hat, 82deg.; white felt Homburg, 86deg.; silk hat, 89deg.; bowler, 92deg.; mortar-board, 92deg.; tweed cap, 94deg.; and policeman's helmet, 97deg. Here is a wide range in temperature, and you pay your money and take your choice.

A SEASIDE ROMANCE.

She was good looking and well bred;
We met within a boarding house;
I saved her from a danger dread,
To wit, a mouse.

She murmured, "O, how brave of you";
It made me feel all cold and hot.
I fell in love—I always do—
Upon the spot.

We cycled, golfed, and rode, and "moted,"
I thought it bliss without alloy,
And each day found me more devoted,
And her more coy.

One heavenly night, alone together,
We wandered by the moonlit sea,
I made remarks about the weather,
And so did she.

And then—ah, how the memory lingers!—
I flung discretion to the breeze,
And gave her dainty little fingers
A gentle squeeze.

Then softly murmured, "Dear, I love you,
And if you'll marry me one day,
I will—by all the stars above you—I
Be true as true for aye!"

I swear with anguish seemed unsteady.
She whispered, "Please don't be enraged—
Really can't, because already
I am engaged!"

MEN AND MATTERS.

KING EDWARD is nothing if not gallant. His life at Marienbad from the first has been characterised by thought for others. All the restrictions imposed by the authorities of the fashionable spa for His Majesty's comfort have been removed at the King's especial request. Paths which have been roped off for King Edward's convenience have been thrown open to the public, so that the more confident of the visitors have been enabled to, so to speak, "rub shoulders" with majesty without molestation. The bad weather was the cause of still another act of kingly gallantry. While about ten minutes' walk from his hotel the King was overtaken by a heavy shower of rain. Although he was without the protection of an overcoat he carried an umbrella, and proceeded to avail himself of its shelter as he tramped back to the hotel with vigorous strides. He had scarcely covered half the distance when he noticed an old lady, a native of the place, with her head bent downward trying to make headway against the heavy shower. The King in a moment crossed over and placed his umbrella in the old lady's hand, while she, in the intervals of astonishment, heaped blessings on the head of the good-natured stranger. "Send it to the hotel when you have finished with it" said the King carelessly, as he prepared for a brisk walk. "Who shall I say it's for?" asked the grateful old dame. "Address it to the Duke of Lancaster," answered His Majesty as he moved away, leaving the old lady prostrated with awe as the identity of her good Samaritan dawned upon her. Next day the umbrella was returned, with a huge bunch of flowers attached to the handle.

King Edward has probably enjoyed nearly every experience that falls to the lot of man. There is scarcely an emotion in the whole gamut that has not, at some time or other, fallen to his share. He has just added a new sensation to his long catalogue—that of saving a life. A few days ago, while toiling up hill on their laborious walk which is always prescribed by Dr. Ott for those patients capable of the task, his attentions were arrested by the movements of a little girl who was riding a bicycle. The machine seemed to have got out of control, and it came rapidly towards His Majesty, making pace with every yard. At the foot of the hill was a sharp turning, at the other side of which reared a high wall. The dreaded result seemed inevitable. Rapidly the machine whirled on, and at last reached the King. Quick as thought he thrust his walking-stick between the spokes of the front wheel, bringing the cycle to a sudden stop and catching the child before she fell to the ground. Then the King asked the little girl many solicitous questions, but, beyond the fright and a slight shaking, she appeared to have escaped unscathed. Later in the day the King received the child's parents, who personally tendered their thanks.

Still another story of the King's Marienbad visit. Visitors to the fashionable spa were astonished one morning by finding divers placards attached to trees and other places instructing them not to worry His Majesty in his walks abroad by following him closely or unduly staring at him. They were equally astonished next day at finding that the whole of this printed matter had disappeared as mysteriously as it came. The cause has just leaked out. The well-meaning Burgomaster, who was responsible for the innovation, was suddenly surprised by seeing His Majesty's carriage draw up and stop before his office entrance, and the next moment the King entered. "Came, Burgomaster," said his Majesty, "it is very good of you to look so closely after my comfort, but I can't allow my comfort to be guarded at the cost of my reputation. The people will take me for a tyrant," he said smilingly, "and, after all, I do not object to their kindly interest in me, but, on the contrary, appreciate it." With a genial handshake the King left the Burgomaster and drove away, and in an hour the walls and trees were being stripped of the notices.

King Edward's scheme for the restoration of Carnarvon Castle with a view to the establishment of a Royal Welsh residence will be carried out under the superintendence of Sir John Puleston, Constable of the Castle, who will visit Carnarvon this month to discuss the projected alterations on the spot. Sir John figured prominently in the recent effort to bring Sir Edward Clarke to a sense of his responsibility as a Chamberlainite member for the City of London. He lived for years in the United States, where he enjoyed the friendship of Abraham Lincoln, with whom he conversed a few hours before his assassination. He has a pretty place in Wales, the address of which is more easily written than spoken, namely, "Ffynogion, Llanfair, Dyffrn Clwyd." Sir Joan is Constable of Carnarvon Castle "for life." The same office was held by Sir John Puleston in the time of Edward III. If the present amiable and good Sir John fails to make Carnarvon a sufficiently kingly residence, let us hope he will not share the fate of an earlier Sir John Puleston, who was hanged within the courtyard of the castle!

The list of peeresses in their own right is raised from the unlucky number of thirteen to fourteen by the death of the Earl of Lovelace. His only child, the daughter of his first wife, Lady Mary Milbanke, succeeds him in the barony of Wentworth, while his other titles go to his half-brother Lady Wentworth, who was born during the storm and stress of the Franco-German War, is indeed worthy of her ancestry. She was christened Ada, as well as Mary, after the poet's idolised daughter—the "Ada! sole daughter of my house and heart," whom he so movingly apostrophises in "Childe Harold's Pilgrimage." Like her late father, Lady Wentworth has always shown a real literary ability, and to that she adds a knowledge of music much superior to that of the ordinary amateur.

Lord Lovelace's death is a great blow to a group of exceptionally interesting people, at the head of whom stands his sister, Lady Anne Blunt. This most delightful and charming lady, who is really a notable artist in addition to her other gifts, married Mr. Wilfrid Blunt, of whom the least that can be said is that he is an extraordinarily picturesque figure in a dull and drab age. He is unfortunately now not in good health, but as a younger man he "heard the East sealing," and with his tall, strong frame, strikingly handsome features, and picturesque Oriental dress, he looked the veritable incarnation of a Byronic hero of romance. At Crabbet Park, his beautiful place in Sussex, he still keeps up his splendid stud of Arab horses; and for the rest, he is famous as a Tory Home Ruler, and as a poet of singular originality. Crabbet will at his death go to his only daughter Judith, who is married to Lord Lytton's younger brother. The late Lord Lovelace's widow is one of that brilliant group of Stuart-Wortleys who are the children of a famous Recorder of London in the Victorian era. They include Mr. Archibald Stuart-Wortley, the artist, whose recent death threw such a gloom over what may be called smart Bohemia; the Hon. Lady Talbot, wife of the Governor of Victoria; the Hon. Lady Lyttelton, wife of General Sir Neville Lyttelton; and the Hon. Mrs Norman Grosvenor who has lately distinguished herself as the author of a most curious and original story "The Bands of Orion."

The new Lord Lovelace is Lady Wentworth's uncle Captain LionelFortescue King-Noel, of Horsley Towers Leatherhead, and Ben Damph Forest, Torridon, Rossshire. Horsley Towers is a splendid place, standing in one of the largest parks in the South of England. It was much improved by the new peer's father, the first Earl of Lovelace, who built a great Gothic hall and two stately towers. In curiously vaulted chambers in one of the towers he placed the library and MSS. of the famous philosopher. John Locke, from whose nephew, Lord Chancellor King, he was descended, and there too he placed Phillips's famous portrait of Byron in Greek dress. Loch Torridon, which the new peer's Scotch seat neighbours, is really an arm of the sea. Although exquisitely wild and beautiful it is little visited by tourists, as it is rather inaccessible. The new Lord Lovelace was for some years adjutant of the Ninth Lancers, the gallant "Delhi Spearmen." He retired after his marriage to Lady Edith Anson, Lord Lichfield's sister, and they have a little boy of a year and a half, who now becomes Viscount Ockham, and three little daughters.

The appointment of the Dean of Ely, who is a "Christian Socialist," to the Bishopric of Truro is indeed a sign that, as many have supposed, Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman intends to strike out a new line in dispensing his ecclesiastical patronage. In every way Dean Stubbs is a great contrast to his predecessor. Bishop Gott was a little man in stature, an extreme High Churchman, the possessor of an ample private fortune, and so forgetful that he was actually nicknamed "Clean Forgot." Dr. Stubbs—who is, by the way, no relation to the late Bishop Stubbs, of Oxford—is a tall, handsome man, of fine presence, a decidedly Broad Churchman, by no means a rich man, and exceptionally business-like and practical. He has always had the courage of his opinions. He was quite a young man when Florence Nightingale's brother-in-law, Sir Harry Verney, gave him a country living, in Bucks, and there he threw himself with enthusiasm into the cause of the agricultural labourer.

Twelve years ago, Mr. Gladstone recommended him for the Deanery of Ely, and thereby hangs a tale. He is an enthusiastic antiquary, and he was once photographed in a wonderful fourteenth century cope, still preserved at Ely, which was made out of Queen Philippa's coronation robe. The Dean, while on a lecturing tour in America, once told the story of this cope to a lady whose name happened to be Cope, and who was extremely proud of her ancient lineage. Thereupon her little girl cried out, "Say, mamma, I guess that's the Royal Gope we're descended from!" Dr. Stubbs has delved with enthusiasm into the great wealth of muniments preserved at Ely. He will tell you, for instance, that in one week the seventy monks of Ely ate 2450 eggs—indeed, he has reconstructed their menus of each day for a whole year. Historian poet, archæologist, and scholar—he will prove a notable addition to the episcopal bench.

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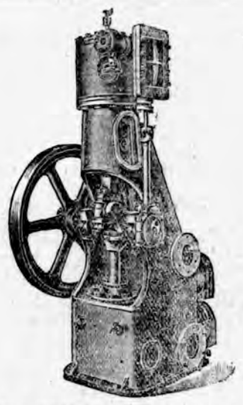

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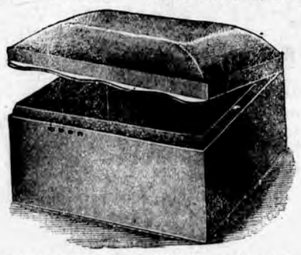

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